The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. *Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.* } VOL. XVI. FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1843. No. 1945. { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.*

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. R DAVISON, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, *Cabinetmaker, Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, *Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, *Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook and Merton;* MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished all the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when a party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if they wish to take the paper in future, they must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY, LAUNCESTON, AND PORT PHILLIP.

NOTICE.—The *SHAMROCK*, steamer, will leave Sydney, for Launceston and Port Phillip, on MONDAY, 14th August, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.

Fares and Freight as usual.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, 7th August, 1843. 1930

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE powerful schooner *WANDERER*, 131 tons, will sail for the above place in six days. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Steel's Wharf, Sussex-street West; or to

GEORGE THORNTON, Custom House.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN,
(To sail positively on Saturday, 12th inst.)

THE fine fast-sailing Brigantine *WATERLILY*, 155 tons, John Hayle, commander.

This well-known trader has again arrived, after a quick run of five days. She will sail with her usual punctuality on the 12th instant. For freight or passage, her accommodations for steerage and cabin passengers being replete with every comfort, apply to Captain Hayle, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON,
(To sail on Monday next.)

THE fine fast sailing Brig *DAWSON*, 239 tons register, W. Carder, commander. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

W. CARDER.

FIRST VESSEL FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.

THE NEW BRIG *TRYPHENA*, T. Horn, master. For freight or passage apply to

CHARLES ABERCROMBIE.

August 10. 2090

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.
TO SAIL IN TEN DAYS.

THE Packet Schooner *SHAMROCK*, Captain Daldy.

J. B. METCALFE.

August 1. 1893

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

THE Fine British-built first-class brig *LAWSONS*, burthen, per register, 258 tons, P. Kay, commander, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will sail on or about the 8th of August. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, Barber's Wharf, Sussex-street. 1487

FOR MADRAS,
To clear out on the 12th, and sail on the 13th.

THE fast-sailing frigate-built Ship *STRATHEDEN*, A 1, 12 years, 660 tons, Richard [illegible], Esq., Commander. This vessel has a [illegible] poop, with first-rate accommodations for cabin passengers, and has still some of the best cabins disengaged. For passage, apply to Captain [illegible], on board the vessel; or, to

JOSEPH B. WILLIS, Church-hill.

August 1. 1609

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES AND PASSENGERS.
FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing ship *TROUBADOUR*, A 1, 642 tons, Edward Graham, commander, will POSITIVELY sail on SATURDAY, the 12th instant. For freight or passage immediate application is necessary, to the Captain, on board, to

R. M. ROBEY, King-street, West, or to

J. B. METCALFE.

August 9. 2008

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE FIRST VESSEL AFTER THE [illegible].

THE FINE BARQUE *EXPORTER*, A 1, 216 tons, R. Anwyl, Commander, has only room for a small quantity more beef or tallow, and a few bales wool.

For Freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, Cabin and Steerage. Immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board, to

W. WALKER AND CO, or to J. B. METCALFE.

July 26. 1319

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE *FANNY*, Captain Andrew, having a portion of her dead weight engaged, will commence loading immediately her inward cargo is discharged. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

AUGUSTUS GORE, Spring-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine British built barque *FAMA*, A. 1., 279 tons register, Joseph Bennett, Commander, having completed her dead weight, is now fast loading with wool, and has room for a few bales only. Has superior accommodation for cabin passengers, and room for a limited number in the steerage. For freight or passage early application is requested to the commander, on board, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf.

July 24. 1159

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
(For light freight only),

THE first-class fast-sailing Brig *ALERT*, 230 tons as per register, J. B Oliver, commander. This vessel, having now nearly completed her loading, will be the first vessel after the *Fama*. She has room for a few bales of wool, to secure freight for which early application is necessary, to the Captain, on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO., Fort-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid British-built barque *DUBLIN*, 430 tons, Mr. George B. Duniam, Commander, will sail for the above Port on the 25th August, full or not full. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Appleton and Co., or to the Commander, on board.

The *Dublin* being built purposely for a Troop ship, has roomy and good accommodations for cuddy, gun-room, and intermediate passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

June 26. 8584

NOTICE.—Parties who have been in treaty for their passage to England by the *Dublin*, are respectfully requested to take notice, that if they wish to ensure their cabin, they must decide immediately, and make a deposite, as from the numerous applications, and the vessel sailing soon, berths will not be kept vacant if not positively engaged before the 15th instant.

Terms of passage are as follows, viz:—

Cuddy	£90
Gun-room	50
Intermediate	35
Steerage	25

2006

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL BY THE 18TH AUGUST.

THE fine fast-sailing, newly coppered, British-built ship *CHELYDRA*, A 1, for twelve years, 350 tons burthen, D. D. Wishart, Esq., commander, having nearly completed her lading, will sail punctually on the day appointed. Her accommodations are of a superior order, and an experienced Surgeon is engaged. For passage, or light freight only, apply on board, off Armitage's Wharf; or, to

GEORGE THORNE, Jamison-street.

July 26. 1398

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE following vessels belonging to the estate of Mr. John Griffiths, now lying at the Port of Launceston, in Van Diemen's Land

THE FINE BRIG *WILLIAM*, now commanded by Captain Thom, 149 tons register; coppered and copper fastened, and well found in every description of stores. Built at Launceston by Mr. Griffiths.

She is a regular trader between Sydney and Launceston, and is too well known in these colonies to require any eulogium to recommend her to the notice of persons desiring to purchase.

THE BARQUE *SOCRATES*, 152 tons register, coppered and copper fastened. Built at Scarborough, and within these three years has undergone repairs to the amount of £1200. Well found in stores, &c., sails well, and carries a large cargo.

THE SCHOONER *LOWESTOFT*. 117 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, sails well, and carries a large cargo, British-built, and well found in stores.

THE SCHOONER *WILL WATCH*, 65 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, built at Sydney, sails remarkably fast, and is well found in stores. This vessel is too well known to require any remark as to her worth or qualities.

The above vessels will be open for CHARTER during the next three months, at the expiration of which time, if not previously disposed of, they will be brought to the hammer and sold without reserve.

JOHN ATKINSON, Assignee.

Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, July 22. 1804

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Club will be held at the Royal Hotel, on Saturday, the 12th August, at noon.

2072 W. HUNTER, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY DISPENSARY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Sydney Dispensary will be held on the Evening of Monday, the 14th instant, at seven o'clock, in the Saloon of the Royal Hotel, when the Report of Proceedings, and a Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, will be laid before the Meeting. Seats provided for Ladies.

JOHN M'GARVIE, Hon. Sec.

August 9. 2061

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA hereby give notice, that they will dispose of their drafts on London at thirty days' sight, in such sums as may be required.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church Hill. 5099

SYDNEY FERRY COMPANY.
SEVENTH INSTALMENT.

THE Directors of this Company hereby call for the payment, on or before Friday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, at the Commercial Bank, Sydney, of a further instalment of ONE POUND per share.

By order of the Board,

R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

Sydney, July 22. 1146

WOOL.
TO MERCHANTS, SETTLERS, &c.

THE undersigned, late Wool Buyer for P. W. Flower, Esq., and Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co., begs to inform those who may have wool to dispose of, or require purchases to be made, that he has taken those extensive premises in Sussex-street, next Messrs. A. B. Smith and Co.'s Stores, lately occupied by Messrs. Owen and Co., where he intends carrying on business as Wool Broker and Commission Agent.

N.B.—Wool classed and repacked for the English market, either at the above Stores or any others in Sydney.

E. BENNETT.

Sussex-street, near King-street, July 17. 854

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his business from opposite the Market, in George-street, to the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Potts, Baxter, and Co., immediately opposite the Old Burial Ground, in the same street where he has on sale his usual extensive stock of wines, spirits, ale, porter, and cordials of every description, both in and out of bond.

A considerable reduction in the price of goods sold for cash.

H. MACDERMOTT.

George-street, Sydney, July 29. 1533

GLENALPINE SEMINARY,
NEAR CAMPBELLTOWN.

MRS. REDDALL, in intimating to her friends and to the public generally that there are now some vacancies in her establishment for the reception of young ladies, would beg leave to avail herself of the occasion in recording her grateful sense of the preference her Seminary has obtained during a term of fifteen years.

Since the foundation of this Seminary it has been the object of Mrs. Reddall's undivided care, to combine with elegant and popular accomplishments a more permanent and useful system of education than has been common to institutions devoted to similar pursuits; to develop the mental capacities, and thus to construct a durable basis for future acquirements; that she has already partially succeeded in fulfilling with effect the duties to which her energies have been applied, she believes to be exemplified in the instance of the long continued preference her Establishment has maintained, and in the steady encouragement of many valued friends, to whom, in bespeaking on this occasion a continuance of that favourable consideration hitherto accorded to her, she feels that she may, with the utmost confidence, make any required reference as to the respectability of her Establishment, and of the approved system of instruction in operation there for so many years.

TERMS.

For board and instruction in all the useful, ornamental, and literary branches of education—

	£	s.	d.
Per annum	40	0	0
Drawing per quarter	1	1	0
Laundress, ditto ditto	0	15	0

For Music, French, and Dancing, no extra charge.

On application Mrs. Reddall will furnish cards, exhibiting all that is requisite for each young lady to be provided with on entering the Establishment.

A quarter's notice, or one quarter's payment, will be required before the removal of a pupil.

Glenalpine Cottage, July 26. 1696

TEETH—A NEW DISCOVERY.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon Dentist, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, from one to a whole set, upon the peculiar and successful system of self-adhesion. These artificial Teeth have been found to answer all the purposes of the original Teeth in mastication, articulation, appearance, &c., and to remain perfectly secure in their places by capillary attraction, and the pressure of the atmosphere occasioning a natural adhesion to the gum only, so that the wearer soon becomes unconscious that he uses artificial Teeth. They may also be taken out and replaced by the wearer with the greatest facility. These improvements enable him to supply whole or half sets without the spiral springs which are usually attached to such pieces.

N.B. As some persons are under an apprehension that they must be put to great pain and inconvenience by the removal of Teeth and Stumps, and other painful operations before they can be supplied with artificial teeth, I feel it incumbent on me to remove this error, so far as relates to my system, which requires no removal of Teeth or Stumps, or any pain or inconvenience whatever, any more than if the article in question were an ordinary piece of dress.

LIST OF CHARGES.	£	s.	d.
A single tooth	2	2	0
Stopping with gold cement	0	10	6
Ditto with pure gold leaf	0	15	0
Scaling	0	10	6
Extracting	0	5	0

Mr. Emanuel invites the special attention of his patients, any medical gentleman, and the public in general, to examine HIS DIPLOMA AS DENTIST, having received the same from the MEDICAL BOARD OF HOLLAND, in the year 1836.

Mr. Emanuel will be most happy to attend any Lady or Gentleman at their private residence.

Children's teeth carefully attended to.

N.B. Mr. E. has received direct from Paris, a large assortment of patent Mineral Teeth, that never change colour, to which he therefore invites the attention of the public.

At home from 9, A.M., till 5, P.M.

Residence—George-street, opposite Bridge-street. 7610

VICTORIA HOUSE, PARRAMATTA.

S. WALKER, having from late arrivals selected a very general assortment of Goods, begs to be favoured with a call from his numerous friends, and the residents of Parramatta and neighbourhood generally, to inspect his now well-assorted stock, comprising almost every article in Linen and Cotton Goods, Silks, De Laines, superior Shawls and Scarfs, Haberdashery, Cloth, Moleskin, Slops, &c., which will be sold at the very lowest prices, consistent with a regard to the unavoidable expenses of an establishment. 1879

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

MESSRS. PITE and PRESTON beg to inform Gentlemen, Settlers, and the Public, that they have now on hand a very superior lot of COLONIAL TWEEDS; they have also received, ex *Glenmore* and late arrivals, an extensive assortment of superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Drab Hunter's Waistcoatings, &c., from which Gentlemen can (as usual) be supplied with an entire suit, with cut, quality, and workmanship, of the FIRST ORDER, in TEN HOURS.

P. S.—A complete assortment of BUTTONS, ex *Fanny*, which they offer to Tailors and the Trade on reasonable terms.

Emporium, 34, Pitt-street. 1666

ROBERT BOURNE AND CO., having received per *FANNY*, fifty-nine packages, containing every description of goods requisite for well assorting their stock, beg to assure the public, that for extent, variety, and cheapness, it will now be found unequalled in Sydney.

R. Bourne and Co. particularly request an inspection of their stock of

Silks
Blankets
Muslins
Calicoes
Hollands
Damasks
Bonnets
Parasols
Blonds
Laces
Gloves
Hosiery
Muslin Collars
Print Dresses
Ticks
Moleskins
Cloths

N. B. Every article in Haberdashery now on hand.

37, Pitt-street, August 1. 1663

SELLING OFF.

THE whole of the Stock-in-Trade of the undersigned is now selling off at cost prices, for cash only, viz.:—

Black and coloured silks and satins, striped and royal tartan silks, satinettes, velvets, watered and figured orientals, crapes, bombazines, velvet, silk, cachmere, and satin shawls; China crape shawls and handkerchiefs, blonds, French satin ribbons, hosiery, linens, long cloths, calicoes, huckabacks, glass cloths, crash, nursery, and other diapers; Welsh, Saxony, and Lancashire flannels; shawl, mousseline-de-laines, chintz, and fancy dresses; French cambrics, China grass cloth, grass cloth and cambric handkerchiefs, thread laces and edgings, black silk laces, baby linen, children's satin hats and bonnets, kersey hoods and cloaks, morning wrappers, nightcaps, men's fine white shirts boys' shirts, stocks, silk and India rubber braces, silk handkerchiefs, with the largest and best assorted stock in town of British and French flowers, ribbons, gloves, and fancy articles.

The goods are now re-marked, and are selling at a reduction of thirty per cent. discount from the usual prices, the undersigned wishing to reduce his stock as soon as possible, previous to his retiring from business. J. RICKARDS.

OBSERVE, FOR CASH ONLY.

George-street,
Two doors south of the Post Office. 2081

NEW MUSIC AND PIANOFORTES.

JUST RECEIVED, EX *RACHEL AND EUPHRATES*,
From the relatives of the undersigned,
WILLIAM ROLFE & SONS, LONDON,
To be followed by consignments by every ship.

THOMAS ROLFE respectfully announces that the above will be ready for public inspection, by Thursday, the 10th instant. He will receive a small case of Music by every ship from London, which will ensure a constant supply of the newest Music, suited to the demands of the Colony.

Having made arrangements with the only manufacturer of Military and other instruments, in the colony, T. R. particularly calls the attention of Military, Teetotal, and other Bands, to a splendid assortment of Brass instruments which will be ready for inspection in the course of the ensuing week.

All instruments of the kind will be made of the best possible materials, and at the very lowest remunerative prices. All repairs entrusted to his care, whether Military, Orchestral, or [illegible] particular branch as a Pianoforte maker, will be done in the best possible manner, and should any reasonable fault be found, no charge will be made.

Regent Terrace, Hunter-street. 2001

STRATHEDEN, GLENMORE, AND STANDERINGS.

IN the above vessels the undersigned have received a very full assortment of Manchester Goods, Silks, Flannels, Blankets, Hats, Carpets, Moleskins, Moleskin Trousers, Cloths, Kerseys, Regatta, and Cotton Shirts, Shawls and Scarfs, Merinos, De Laines, Stays, Silesias, Cotton, Union, and Linen Ticks, Rugs, Counterpanes, Velvets, &c., to which they request the attention of Store and Shopkeepers, and their friends in general.

C. APPLETON AND CO.

1978 36, Pitt-street.

BILLIARD TABLES!!!

EX "FANNY," and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned:—

Two of Thurston's superior improved Twelve feet

BILLIARD TABLES,

with Petrisian slate beds, Indian rubber cushions, massive turned legs, adjusting screw feet, button ornaments, mouldings, and French polished, with all the fittings in a most complete style.

ALSO,

One full-sized round Billiard Table
Plain and fancy cues
Billiard and pool balls
Billiard and pool marking boards
Books of the game, with plates
Four and five motion beer engines
Eight and ten-cock spirit fountains
Pewter spirit forces
Pewter spirit and beer measures
Ten thousand deep gold leaf.

A. & S. LYONS, Pitt-street.

Sydney, July 21. 1043

SYDNEY FOUNDRY.
GEORGE-STREET, NEAR THE ROYAL HOTEL.

P. N. RUSSELL, Government Contractor, begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has now completed his workshops, and made arrangements for carrying on all the various branches of the business, as carried on by his predecessor (the late Mr. J. Blanch), consisting of iron and brass founding, brass finishing, housesmith's, shipsmith's, and coppersmith's work of every description. He is now manufacturing, and has on hand some superior crab winches, single, double, and treble purchase; cabooses for vessels, of various sizes; patent pumps, windlasses, frills, and pall plates (new pattern); superior winches for vessels of all sizes; (new pattern, with cast-iron barrels and ends); barrow and truck wheels; plough mounting and cart boxes of all sizes, from two inches upwards.

Kitchen ranges, register, half-register, and laundry stoves, of various sizes and patterns; furnace bars, fire gratings, &c.

Every description of palisades and balconies made to order, on the shortest notice.

Also, guttering, eaves spouting, from three to five inches, stack pipes, hopper heads and shoes for ditto.

Iron and brass castings of any magnitude, executed on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms.

A liberal allowance for Cash.

In consequence of numerous mistakes having been made, P. N. R. begs leave to state, that he is not connected in business with the late firm of Russell Brothers, being lately insolvent. 1763

NEW GOODS EX "STANDERINGS."

LEVICKS AND YOUNGER have received, per above vessel, a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glassware, &c., &c., &c.

SHEEP SHEARS, Sickles, Stones, and every description of farming utensils, Chains, Nails, Tools, &c., at reduced prices.

N. B. A considerable reduction made on all purchases for CASH.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

2088 Lower George-street, Sydney.

TO NEW LICENSED PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

ON SALE, at the City Brass Foundry, Pitt-street, by the Undersigned, ex *Fanny*—

Four, five, and six motion beer-engines, with stop-cocks and ivory handles
Six, eight, and ten-cock spirit fountains
Six and eight-cock brass spirit fountains, gas through the pillar, with revolving light
Pewter spirit measures, from a nobler to a gallon
Pewter ale and beer measures
Pewter water jugs
Pewter purl cups and tumblers
Sheet pewter for counter tops
Brass and pewter funnels
Pewter spirit forces.

1635 K. HAMPSON.

TO CAPTAINS AND OWNERS OF VESSELS.

NOW landing, ex *Fanny*, and on sale by the undersigned—

Ship bells, turned, polished and mounted in brass frames
Brass poop and companion rails
Binnacle lamps, and all kinds of brass work for ships.

ALSO,

Blue force-pumps, 3, 3½, to 4 inch, with pipe complete.

K. HAMPSON,
City Brass Foundry, Pitt-street,

1736 Near the School of Arts.

TO PUBLICANS.

WEST INDIA RUM, in puncheons and hogsheads of the finest flavours, from 5 to 15 O.P.

Red case Gin, real Schiedam, in 4 gallon cases
Half cases, 2 gallons each
Brandy in hogsheads, various brands
Gin in wood, pale and tinged
With a well selected stock of Wines, Spirits, &c., in and out of bond, very reasonable.

HENRY FISHER,

2046 City Depôt, Customs' Buildings.

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned will sell, at his new Store, opposite the Old Burial Ground, in George-street, FOR CASH.

Brandy of excellent flavour at 16s. per gallon, and very superior flavoured Rum at 11s. per gallon.

2000 H. MACDERMOTT.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Hysonskin Teas, in chests and half-chests
Congou, ditto ditto
Gunpowder, Pouchong, and Hyson, in boxes } *Ex Trinidad and Dawsons*

Manila Segars of various qualities, ex *Gazelle, Osprey, Hope,* and *Sir Edward Paget*

R. P. Rum, of superior strengths, in hogsheads and puncheons.

1802 THACKER, MASON, and CO.

GROCERS' SUGAR.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

One hundred tons of very superior GROCERS' SUGAR.

A. & S. LYONS, Pitt-street.

Sydney, August 10. 2059

FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO.

THE undersigned has for sale a few kegs of the latest importation of negrohead tobacco, namely, that per *London* from the United States.

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, May 20. 6995

FINEST Cape Madeira Wine, in pipes and half-pipes, very choice, at

HENRY FISHER'S
City Depot,
Custom's-buildings.

August 9. 2045

FLOUR.—Colonial Fine and Seconds Flour always on sale at the lowest price for Cash, at H. PUGH'S

2044 Market-street Provision Store.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—

Wheat
Hay
Oats
Flour } Van Diemen's Land produce.

HENRY FISHER,
City Depot,
Custom's-buildings.

August 8. 2041

FOR SALE, fine Van Diemen's Land Hay, and Oats, per *Seahorse*. Apply to

BOYD AND CO.

Unwin's Buildings. Custom House. March 11.

APPLES.—A few bushels of Derwent Apples, of a very superior description, just landed, and on sale by

JOHN MACNAMARRA,

2018 Queen-street.

COLONIAL SPERM CANDLES, two shillings per pound.

LEWIS LEON.

Old established Oil and Colour Stores, next to the Post Office. 947

CHEAP FUEL.
REDUCED PRICES.

THE GAS COMPANY are selling Coke and Breeze at the following reduced prices:—

COKE.

Delivered at the Works, twenty shillings per chaldron

Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, twenty-three shillings and sixpence per chaldron

To manufacturers and others taking large quantities, eighteen shillings per chaldron, delivered at the Works.

BREEZE, or SMALL COKE.

Delivered at the Works, six shillings per chaldron, or twopence per bushel

Delivered at the purchaser's door, any where within the city boundaries, nine shillings and sixpence per chaldron.

N. B.—The chaldron contains thirty-six bushels

Gas Works, June 17. 890

COALS COALS!

IF you want GOOD COALS you can get them at Wood's Wharf, at the following low price, for Cash only:—

At the Wharf, TWENTY SHILLINGS per ton,
Delivered in town, TWENTY-TWO SHILLINGS per ton.

Market Wharf, adjoining the Albion Wharf. 1408

PURE MILK.

PERSONS desirous of having PURE MILK, can be supplied with any quantity delivered at their residence in the City, morning and evening, at eight-pence per quart; to prevent adulteration, the advertiser has the cows milked in his presence, and the milk sent under a patent lock. A single trial will be sufficient to convince the consumer of its purity. Orders left in writing, at W. Allder's, Surgeon, Parramatta-street, will be attended to.

August 7. 1968

WANTED, a Milkman, who has been accustomed to deliver Milk through Sydney. Liberal wages given to a good character. Apply as above. 1969

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE AND LAND IN NEW SOUTH WALES!!!
TO BE SOLD FOR £1500.

THIS HOUSE is only six months finished, and cost £2500 to build, independent of the land to be sold with the House for that small sum.

This very beautiful House is situated near Garryowen, and is capable of accommodating a large family. Consisting of four sitting-rooms, six bed rooms, housekeeper's room, house-closet and store, wine cellar, butler's pantry, kitchen and back hall, coach-house and stables, together with THREE ACRES OF LAND cleared and fenced. There is abundance of Water on the ground. The House is complete in every respect.

It is about an hour's drive from Sydney, and adjoins the seats of Captain Perry, H. W. Mackenzie, and James Norton, Esquires. Sydney can be reached by the Balmain Ferry in about the same time.

The Roads in the neighbourhood are in good order, and the House stands in a position which commands a beautiful view of the Parramatta River, Cockatoo and other Islands. The House is at present occupied by a tenant paying at the rate of £150 a year; but in the event of a sale, is bound at the option of the buyers to give up possession on ten days' notice. For further particulars apply to Mr. John Dillon, solicitor, York street, opposite the Police Office. 2013

FOR SALE,

SOME most valuable farms in the neighbourhood of Goulburn.

ALSO,

An improved Farm in the County of Cumberland, consisting of about 2000 acres
Eighty acres of Land near Parramatta
Four acres at Rushcutters' Bay
Eight acres at Burwood, on the main road, and opposite the new Government Village of Longbottom
Several eligible Building Allotments in the business part of the City of Sydney
Allotments in the Towns of Newcastle and Dungog.

TERMS EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL, on BANK SHARES will be taken in payment.

For particulars apply to Mr. E. J. H. Knapp, George-street, near the Post Office.

July 24. 1850

ELIGIBLE HOMESTEAD.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN ROBERTSON, OF JERRY'S PLAINS.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a very superior FARM, consisting of THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, a considerable portion of which is cleared and fenced, and about forty-five acres now under a crop of wheat, has two good slab and plastered houses, an excellent shingled four-stalled stable, coach-house, fowl-house, and loft, men's huts, about ten acres of garden fenced with paling fence, with excellent vines and fruit trees, together with about

Fifty head of picked Cattle
Twelve Working Bullocks
Dray, ploughs, barrows, harness, and other agricultural implements.

For further particulars apply to

SAUL LYONS, Trustee.

Pitt-street, Sydney, August 2. 2003

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

1000 EWES of ages from three to five years, to lamb in September
1000 wether yearlings
Also, a mixed herd of cattle, from 600 to 700.

For particulars apply to

DONALDSON, DAWES, AND CO.,

1988 Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a decided bargain, a twelve ton CUTTER, with sails, &c., complete. Terms Cash. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 2065

IN THE ESTATE OF REES JONES,

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following choice herd of cattle, with station, huts, stockyard, and paddocks drays, bows and yokes, horses, working bullocks, &c.:—

179 cows
57 heifers
127 bullocks
68 steers
56 calves
3 bulls
8 working bullocks

The station is one of the best in the northern district, watered by both the Severn and the Mole, and is capable of depasturing from two to three thousand head. For further particulars apply to Nicholas James, 45, George street, Accountant to the Estate.

August 9. 1199

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a general Herd of Cattle, from Three to Five Hundred Head, as it may suit the purchaser; together with a splendid station in the New England district, where there is a never failing supply of grass and water all seasons of the year. The station in question is sufficient to depasture three thousand head of cattle.

Should the purchaser wish, the advertiser will enter into partnership with him, he will place the same number and description of cattle with him on the station, will bear half the expense in the erection of hut, stockyard, &c., and their keep in every respect.

For particulars apply to Mr. William Adnum, Ironmonger, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Bank of Australia; or, to Mr. John Rotton, Singleton Patrick's Plains, Hunter River. 305

TO BE SOLD, for CASH, and possession given in October next, all that valuable Estate of BARRIER, on the Shoalhaven River, containing eight hundred acres, more or less, with the Stock, Crops, and all implements belonging to the said estate. Application to be made to Mrs. Reibey, the proprietress, New Town.

July 26. 1397

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,

184 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith

To Louisa Taylor, the Widow, and to the next of kin of Thomas Taylor, late of Mudgee, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the Proctor of Francis Peisley, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said Thomas Taylor, late of Mudgee aforesaid, departed this life on or about the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, (having at the time of his death goods and chattels in the colony aforesaid), intestate. We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you, to appear personally, or by your Proctor duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Court House in King-street, Sydney, on the 23rd day of August instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits, of the said deceased, or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to the said Francis Peisley, a creditor of the said deceased, on giving sufficient security, and further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain, under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said Francis Peisley as a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir James Dowling, Knight, Our Chief Justice of Our Supreme Court of New South Wales, this eighth day of August, in the seventh year of our reign, and A. D. 1843.

(Signed) W. CARTER, (L.S.) Registrar.

Augustus Hayward, Proctor for the said Creditor. } 1993

IN THE ESTATE OF HUGH AND LOGAN, OF MAITLAND.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice, that those parties indebted to the above estate will please pay the amount of their accounts to Mr. William Hugh, whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge.

JOHN MORRIS, Trustee.

Sydney, August 9. 2081

MONEY.

FIFTEEN per cent. will be given for from £400 to £700, for five or seven years. The lender will be secured by a Mortgage on first-rate Town and Suburban properties, to more than treble the amount. Early applications, addressed C. D., Post Office, Sydney, will be attended to. 628

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

WANTED, £2000, at 8 per cent., for three years, upon city property. Rents, £1500 per annum. Apply, by letter post paid, to A. B., at Messrs. Mitchell and Co.'s, George-street. 2080

CATTLE AND SHEEP WANTED.

WANTED from 1000 to 2000 sheep and 100 heifers, either to purchase or on halves. Apply by letter, post paid, to J. H. Stead, Gundaroo, by Gunning 8579

WOOLLEN WORKERS.

WANTED, a Slubber, Mule Spinner, and Weaver. Apply to A. and J. Rayner. Regentville, Penrith, if by letter post paid. 1748

SEAMEN WANTED

WANTED, hands for the brig *Sir John Byng*. Wages one pound ten shillings per month. Apply at No. 3, Church Hill. 2123

WANTED, a Dairyman, who perfectly understands his business; also a good Milkman. Letters (post-paid) addressed to Mr. John Durass, Campbellfield, near Campbelltown, will be attended to. 2060

AT PARRAMATTA.
BOARD AND APARTMENTS.

A WIDOW LADY of respectability having a larger house than she is in need of, wishes to receive a lady or gentleman to board and lodge with her, whose love of domestic comforts and retired habits would be congenial to her taste. The house is in a delightful situation, near the harbour; the apartments are lofty and airy; in fact it would be a great acquisition to an invalid, finding agreeable society, the English comforts, and no children in the house. For cards of address apply at the *Herald* Office, or, by letter post paid, to Mrs. L. D., care of Mr. Ducker, Ironmonger, George street, Parramatta. 1876

BOARD AND LODGING.—Comfortable accommodations in a respectable family and highly pleasant situation at the north end of the City. Terms, large double bedded room, 21s. per week; single ditto, from 23s. to 25s. per week. For cards of address apply to Mr. Walker, Grocer, George-street, opposite the *Herald* Office; or, a part of a house to let, apply as above. 2069

A GENTLEMAN and his wife or two or three gentlemen, wishing for comfortable board and lodging on moderate terms, can be accommodated in a house of the first respectability, in the most desirable part of Sydney. The use of a stable if required. For address apply at Mr. R. Lamb's, Jeweller, corner of George and King streets. 1921

TO LET.—An Office, at No. 3, George-street, opposite the Post Office, Also a large Cellar, enquire of

2010 JOHN KEELE.

OFFICES TO LET.

TO BE LET, unfurnished, three large spacious rooms, on the first floor, situate in George-street, Sydney, adjoining the offices of Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, Solicitors For rent and particulars, apply at the *Herald* Office. 1649

TO TIMBER DEALERS & OTHERS.

TO LET, a store and large yard, with blacksmith's shop, on the Union Wharf Apply to Isaac Simmons, City Auction Mart, George-street. 1994

EXTENSIVE PREMISES TO LET.

TO BE LET, that commodious House and Premises No. 15, Pitt street North, (lately occupied by the [illegible]). The house contains twelve rooms, detached kitchen, and room above, large garden, also extensive cellars and stores, well adapted for a merchant carrying on an extensive business. For further particulars apply to J. Richards, George street. 1567

TO BE LET, for a term of years, those spacious premises, situated in George-street North, (nearly opposite the Liverpool Tavern), lately occupied by Mr. Thorne, wine merchant. For further particulars apply to Mr. John B. Smithers, Elizabeth-street, or to Ironside and Rich, Lower George-street. 7101

TO LET, ONE HOUSE IN HORBURY-TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET, near the Statue of Sir RICHARD BOURKE, and the Legislative Council Chambers. Apply to Mr. Thomas Holt, jun., Pitt-street South, near Liverpool-street. The rent to a respectable tenant would be very reasonable. 1986

TO LET, a House in Fort-street, opposite Dr. Nicholson's, containing nine rooms, large kitchen, and servants' room. Apply to W. Wallis, builder, Elizabeth-street North. 1945

TO LET.

THE Napoleon Cottage, situated in Brisbane-street, Sheriff Garden, containing nine rooms, detached kitchen, and servants' room, three-stall stable, and coach-house, with nearly half an acre of garden ground, neatly laid out, flower garden, &c.

ALSO,

A House situated in George-street North, having a splendid view of the Harbour, and containing eight rooms, and two kitchens, with a good enclosed yard. For particulars apply to the proprietor.

MICHAEL GANNON.

August 7. 1934

COTTAGES ON THE REDFERN ESTATE

TO LET, two Cottages (just completed), containing six rooms each, an outer kitchen, (stable and coach-house, if required), with a large garden. &c. Apply to J. Frederick Hilly Surveyor, York-street. 7563

TO LET ON LEASE,

GARRYOWEN HOUSE AND LANDS, and immediate possession given.

The House stands on a beautiful site, commanding an extensive view of the Parramatta River, several small islands, and the surrounding country. The house is finished in a superior style, and suited for a large family, having spacious sitting-rooms and bed-rooms, with all the necessaries suited to a comfortable residence, a large enclosed yard, out-offices, &c.

Any quantity of land not exceeding fifty acres can be let with the house; also, an excellent garden situate on the banks of a beautiful Bay, planted with a few fruit trees and two thousand grape-vines now three years old. A Fishery can be made in the Bay, from its formation, at an expense of a few pounds. The lands abound with fresh water.

The house and grounds may be seen from the hours of one to three o'clock, on Mondays and Thursdays only.

Application for terms and further particulars to the proprietor, or to Mr. C. E. Langley, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, at his offices, George-street, near the Albion Hotel.

Also, a very neat house, with eight acres of land, suited for a small family which will be leased at a low rent for any term required. For particulars enquire as above. 1682

TO LET.—That well-known Public house, the Wheelwright's Arms, situate in the Town of Liverpool, and now in full trade. For particulars apply to Mr. George Graham, at the King George Inn, Macquarie-street, Liverpool.

August 8. 1998

TO BE LET, that old established Hotel, situate in the Town of Wollongong, known as the "Governor Bourke Hotel." The Fixtures, Furniture, Stock-in-trade, &c., may be taken at a valuation. For further particulars apply to Mr. Hercules Watt, Phillip-street, Sydney, or Mr. Hugh Kennedy, on the premises.

If not let by the 21st instant, the whole of the valuable Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, and Fixtures, which have cost the proprietor a thousand pounds and upwards, will be sold by Auction, on the premises, on Friday, the 25th instant.

Sydney, August 7. 1991

SALE BY AUCTION.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, the 11th August, 1843, at ten o'clock,

Forty-two bales of unwashed Wool
One puncheon of combed Wool
Four hundred and eighty Tierces, in shooks
Twenty-four Bullock Hides
Two barrels of Rendered Fat
Eight Norfolk Island Drip Stones.

AFTER WHICH,

A quantity of condemned Barrack Stores, and at H. M. Dock Yard,

Anchors, Chain and Rope Cables, Compass, Rope, Blocks, &c., together with a quantity of unserviceable Carts, Barrows, Harness, Iron, &c., &c. 1997

OIL PAINTINGS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Twelve Oil Paintings in gilt frames,—views in Scotland.

Terms at sale. 2106

SADDLERY.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at eleven o'clock,

(4) Four cases saddlery, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5, consisting of Saddles and Bridles.

Terms at sale. 2048

TIN WARE AND COPPER MEASURES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Tin Ware, consisting of—
Saucepans, with covers
Porringers
Lacquered Jacks
Sailors' Tin Pots, flat fronts, with hooks.
Britannia-metal Ware, consisting of—
Tea and Coffee Pots
Porter and Ale Pots, Tumblers, &c.
Horse Syringes.

ALSO,

Copper Spirit Measures, in sets.

Terms at sale. 2117

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
COFFEE, EX *STANDERINGS*.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at eleven o'clock,

P—Eighteen bags damaged Coffee, ex *Standerings*.

Terms at sale. 2112

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Ex *Rachel*,

J&JS § 604—One case, containing wire gauze lanterns, viz., one dozen each Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Terms, cash. 2115

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George street, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

E and A within diamond C, § 20.
One case, containing twenty fancy Check Cloaks
Nine Printed Saxony and Merino ditto.

E and A within diamond C, § 21.
One case, containing sixteen fancy Check Cloaks
Ninety Printed Saxony and Merino ditto.

Terms at sale. 2116

THE FINE PLEASURE BOAT "DOLPHIN."

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

The *Dolphin* pleasure boat, (18) eighteen feet Keel, sliding gunter rigged, copper fastened, half deck, &c., all new and complete.

N.B.—She is now lying opposite the Market Wharf, at Pyrmont.

Terms at Sale. 2049

SALE OF CONDEMNED GOODS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at Her Majesty's Stores, at the back of the Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 15th of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely:

Lots.	Description of Property.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1	20 lengths of 1¼ inch lead pipe	9	2	0
2	21 ,, ,, 1½ ,, ,, ,,	8	0	0
3	6 ,, ,, 1¾ ,, ,, ,,	1	2	0
4	12 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ,,	6	2	0
5	14 ,, ,, 2½ ,, ,, ,,	13	2	0
6	13 ,, ,, 2¾ ,, ,, ,,	9	0	0
7	Sundry pieces of old lead	6	2	0
8	A 6 inch lead pump complete			
9	A 3½ inch lift pump			
10	A 3¼ inch lift pump			
11	A 3 inch lift pump			
12	3 Vats, various sizes			
13	Copper pipe	7	1	6
14	1 Copper still with head	1	3	14
15	Old copper	2	1	22
16	A copper cistern	1	2	0
17	A large copper with furnace bars	3	0	0
18	A 3½ inch treble-motion force-pump, with wrought iron crank and large bevel wheel attached, with cast-iron horse wheel and gearing complete			
19	A vat containing 550 feet of 3 inch deals, with wrought iron bolts and nuts			
20	A vat containing 400 feet of 3 inch deals, with wrought iron bolts and nuts			
21	300 Feet of 3 inch deals			
22	1 Worm tub containing large copper worm			
23	2 Mash tubs			
24	11 One inch screw cocks			
25	11 One and a quarter inch connecting cocks			
26	5 Large tap cocks			
27	3 Extra large tap cocks			
28	20 Cocks various sizes			
29	17 Lock cocks			
30	Marked No. 1, 38 gallons of uncoloured rum			
31	,, ,, 2, 53 gallons rum shrub			
32	,, ,, 3, 51 ditto ditto ditto			
33	,, ,, 4, 50 ditto rum			
34	,, ,, 5, 39 ditto gin			
35	,, ,, 6, 14 ditto rum			
36	,, ,, 7, 53 ditto malt whiskey			
37	,, ,, 8, 53 ditto rum shrub			
38	,, ,, 9, 9 ditto noyeau			
39	,, ,, 10, 51 ditto cherry brandy			
40	,, ,, 11, 50 ditto peppermint			
41	,, ,, 12, 42 ditto brandy			
42	,, ,, 15, 49 ditto cloves			
43	,, ,, 16, 80 ditto peppermint			
44	,, ,, 19, 45 ditto cloves			
45	,, ,, 21, 40 ditto shrub			
46	,, ,, 22, 30 ditto aniseed.			

Terms at sale. 2114

UPON THE GROUND.
CITY PROPERTY.

SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, SITUATE IN PRINCE AND CUMBERLAND STREETS, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING COLNE HOUSE.

TITLE, GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

MR. BLACKMAN has been honoured with instructions from the Proprietor, JOSEPH MOORE, Esq., to dispose of this attractive property by auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, UPON THE GROUND (instead of at the Rooms, as previously advertised), at One o'clock precisely.

IN SEVEN LOTS.

Thirty-three and a-half perches, Parish of Saint Philip, County of Cumberland: bounded on the west by the building line of PRINCE-STREET, bearing south eight degrees, west one hundred and sixty and a-half links; on the south by allotment number thirteen, bearing east seven degrees, north one hundred and forty-seven links; on the east by CUMBERLAND-STREET, bearing north three degrees thirty minutes, west one hundred and fifty-five links; and on the north by allotments Nos. 15 and 16, bearing west one degree, north one hundred and sixteen links; being allotment No. 14 of section No. 73,

CITY OF SYDNEY.

This property has long been known by the name of SEA VIEW, and is a beautiful situation for private residences, well deserving the marked attention of small capitalists, particularly at the present time, as building materials are to be had at extremely low prices, at once affording a most favourable opportunity to invest money in a secure and profitable way.

Plans of this valuable City Property may be viewed at the office of the auctioneer.

Terms and conditions at time of sale. 2119

TO LET, BELLO RETIRO,

Fourth mile only from the Obelisk, Macquarie-Place, near the Church on the Cook's River Road.

A BEAUTIFUL VILLA RESIDENCE.

with most convenient out-offices, premises, garden, and pleasure grounds, and lately in the occupation of John Lord, Esq.

MR. BLACKMAN will Let, by public competition, at his rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August inst., at twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the Mortgagee, upon such conditions as will then be produced.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of Petersham, in the County of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 6a. 1r. 8p., or thereabouts, together with all that capital messuage with outbuildings and premises erected and built, and now standing thereon.

The above is situated at a most delightful and agreeable distance from the high road above described.

THE HOUSE

is brick-built and finished in stucco, and stands on an area of about 4000 feet, the proportions and convenience of the various apartments being admirably arranged, with suitable outbuildings thereto, and is worthy the attention of families of the first respectability.

Further particulars may be had on application at the offices of John Smith, Esq., solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney, or of the auctioneer. 3052

TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.
Fifty kegs of Shingle and Rose Nails.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Fifty Kegs of Shingle and Rose Nails.

Terms at Sale. [illegible]

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1520619

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

From Hobart Town, yesterday, having left the 20th ultimo, the schooner *Sisters*, 53 tons, Captain Wardle, with a cargo of wheat, &c. Passengers—Messrs. Fryer and Hardyer.

From Tahiti and Bay of Islands, same day, having left the former 26th May, and the latter 14th July, the brig *Julia*, 131 tons, Captain Milne, with a cargo of oil, &c. Passenger—Mr. Mackay.

DEPARTURES.—None.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 10.—*Traveller's Bride*, 30, Brown, from Paterson River, with sundries; *Alexander*, 10, Watson, from Brisbane Water, with 400 bushels lime; *Stranger*, 26, Steel, from M'Leay River, with 12,000 feet cedar; *Mary Ann*, 16, Tait, from the M'Leay River, with 700 bushels Maize, 2000 feet of cedar; *Mermaid*, 15, Thom, from the Hawkesbury River, with sundries; *Tamar*, steamer, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with sundries; *Susan*, 20, Twibble, from the Hawkesbury River, with 800 bushels maize, and 800 bushels wheat; *Alligator*, 20, Brock, from the Bellingham River, with 8000 feet cedar; *Endeavour*, 12, Cooper, with 3000 feet timber, 1200 palings, and 2000 laths.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 10.—*Tamar*, steamer, 130 tons, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Mary Ann*, 12, Christy, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Comet*, 48, Thrower, for Port Macquarie; *Endeavour*, 12, Cooper, for Brisbane Water, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

August 10.—*Sisters*, schooner, Wardle, from Hobart Town: 700 bushels wheat, 7 tons potatoes, 6 tons hay, and sundry packages merchandise.

August 10.—*Julia*, brig, Milne, from Tahiti and Bay of Islands, 50 tons cocoanut oil, 30 tuns sperm oil, 20 tons sugar, 10 tons sugar, and a quantity of cocoanuts and sundry packages.

EXPORTS.

August 10.—*Christina*, brig, Birkenshaw, master, for Port Phillip: 450 bags sugar, 400 half-boxes soap, 1 case, 1 cask sperm oil, 3 casks wheels, 8 cases merchandise, 114 logs cedar, 58 tierces shooks, 97 bundles iron, 5 bundles plants, 2 boxes oranges, 1 chest 3 boxes merchandise, 2 bundles trees, 2 bales shirts, 4 packages plants.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.
(With their last Reports.)

Cape Packet, 210 tons, Powell, hence 8th October, 1840; reported 28th November, 1841, with 500 barrels; at Sunday Island in March, 1842, quantity of oil not known; H. Moore, owner.

Pocklington, 204 tons, Hayes, hence 22nd September, 1841; at Port Stephens in July, 1843, with 705 barrels; W. Walker and Co., owners.

Mary, 368 tons, M'Donald, hence 4th October, 1841; spoken in December, 1842, with 550 barrels; Hughes and Hosking, owners.

British Sovereign, 350 tons, Sargeant, hence 28th February, 1842; at Port Stephens in February, 1843, with 550 barrels; Lamb and Parbury, owners.

Caroline, 192 tons, Hunter, hence 7th August 1842; spoken 15th February, with 300 barrels; W. Walker and Co., owners.

Proteus, 254 tons, Christal, hence 15th August, 1842; spoken in December with 400 barrels; Dacre and Fotheringham, owners.

Scamander, 192 tons, Nixon, hence 17th August, 1842; spoken in December with 250 barrels; Jones and Mitchell, owners.

Caernarvon, 220 tons, Irvine, hence 22nd August, 1842; Irvine, owner.

Nelson, 274 tons, Rogers, hence 4th September, 1842; Jones and Mitchell, owners.

Clarence, 134 tons, White, hence 26th September, 1842; at Rotumah, 17th March, with 100 barrels; Cole, owner.

Success, 82 tons, Howell, hence 28th January, 1843; J. Jones, owner.

Bright Planet, 187 tons, Kyle, hence 2nd March, 1843; spoken 1st July, 70 barrels; Jones and Mitchell, owners.

Jane Eliza, 419 tons, Bradley, hence 7th March, 1843; spoken 26th May, with 100 barrels; H. Moore, owner.

Merope, 312 tons, Hogg, hence 26th March, 1843; Blaxland, owner.

Tigress, 192 tons, Abbott, hence 10th May, 1843; spoken 25th May, with 30 barrels; Hughes and Hosking, owners.

Australian, 300 tons, Wiles, hence 14th June; Cooper and Holt, owners.

Genii, 160 tons, Long, hence 15th June; Mitchell and Williamson, owners.

Lindsays, 200 tons, Williamson, hence 15th June; Williamson, Mitchell, and Russell, owners.

Lucy Ann, 213 tons, Lee, hence 25th June, 1843; Jones and Dacre, owners.

Lady Blackwood, 254 tons, Butcher, hence 23rd June, 1843; Lamb and Parbury, owners.

CLEARANCE.—For Port Phillip, the brig *Christina*, 126 tons, Captain Birkenshaw, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. M'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Knight and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Norton and two children, Mr. J. Warner, and Mr. Fitzpatrick.

The brig *Victoria* has hauled alongside Gosling and Browne's Wharf, to discharge her cargo of sugar, &c.

The *Dorset* was going down the harbour yesterday evening at sunset, but it was doubtful whether she would clear the Heads or not.

The repairs of the *Stratheden* being nearly completed, it is expected she will leave on Monday or Tuesday next.

The *Reflector* has finished taking in the cargo of the *Clarkstone*, whaler.

The *Australia*, steamer, has been engaged the last day or two conveying coals on board the schooner *Waterlily*, which vessel is about to convey a quantity to Hobart Town for the use of the *Kangaroo*, steamer, on her passage to Sydney.

The schooner *Matilda*, which capsized a few days ago in Darling Harbour, has been got up, and is now ready for sea again, having received but trifling injury.

The *Julia* spoke no vessel during her passage up. Captain Milne reports whalers, the greater part of which were American, being very unsuccessful at the Sandwich Islands, their number of barrels, upon an average, not exceeding more than thirty per month. Two American whalers were at Tahiti when the *Julia* left, but could not ascertain the number of barrels either had obtained. The schooners *Sarah Ann* and *Countess Wilton* were both at Tahiti, but their destinations were not known.

The *Sisters* has had a very severe passage, having been compelled to run to the eastward, in consequence of the greater part of her canvass being split, and having carried away her foretop-mast. She did not see any vessel during the passage.

When the *Julia* left Tahiti, on the 26th May, H. M. S. *Vindictive*, and a French ship of war, the *Bousole*, were in port; the French Admiral had not then arrived, but was daily expected. On the 24th Her Majesty's (Queen Victoria) birth-day was celebrated with due honours. Commodore Nicholas entertained a large party on board the *Vindictive* to dinner, consisting of Queen Pomare, her suite, the French Commander and Officers, English and American Consuls, and the respectable residents of the place, which went off remarkably well.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

August.		SUN, rises	sets.	HIGH TIDE, morn	even.
11	FRIDAY	6 41	5 19	8 30	8 54

Last Quarter, Aug. 18, 54 m. past 4, afternoon.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

WILL be presented, the Melo-Drama, of GASPER, THE MORESCO. A Dance by Miss THOMSON, to which will be added the Burletta of the SERGEANT'S WEDDING; to conclude with the Laughable Farce of the MARRIED BACHELOR; or, MASTER AND MAN.

MR. J. LAZAR, MANAGER.
Vivat Regina.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1843.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE TOWN HALL.

We decidedly object to the proposal of the City Council to borrow £20,000 for the purpose of building a Town Hall. The City Council and the Corporation officers are very comfortably provided for in the house they now occupy in York-street, the rent of which, if we are not mistaken, is only £250 a year, while the loan of £20,000 will cause an outlay for interest, which can be only considered as rent, of £2000 a year.

The reasons why it is contemplated to commence building at once are that labour is never likely to be cheaper than it is at present, and that the GOVERNOR will not grant the requisite land until the Council is ready to commence building.

That the GOVERNOR may decline issuing a grant until the Corporation has built a Town Hall is very probable, but we do not see any reason why HIS EXCELLENCY should not give a promise to grant the land, which will be sufficient for all practical purposes, and can be given in such terms as will be binding on his successors. The excuse that the land cannot be promised until a plan of the building has been drawn, is ridiculous: if the City Council inform the Government that they intend to erect a building which shall contain a certain number of rooms for offices, a room of a certain size for the meetings of the Council, and a room that will hold a thousand people for public meetings, the officers of the Survey and Engineer department can have no difficulty in deciding upon the size of the allotment that will be necessary.

The first reason would have more weight if the number of persons out of employment had not been greatly exaggerated, and if there were no other work to employ them upon. In a very few weeks, before the Council can commence building a new Town Hall, sheepshearing and harvest will have commenced, and then every person who is idle in Sydney, and many more, will be required. But granting that all that is said on the point of distress is true, there is plenty of work which is most urgently required: the streets want improving; the City wants draining. This last want is most urgent. We fully expect to hear that some contagious disease has shown itself in Gipps Ward, from the total neglect of any system of drainage: the most noxious effluvia is floating in every direction. If the City Councillors are not aware of the extent of this evil, let them take a walk from the corner of Charlotte-place, along George-street, up Essex-street, and along any of the streets leading to Dawes Battery, and they will have plenty of proof of its existence to a degree that any medical man will tell them is alarming, and calculated to engender disease.

How is this state of things to be altered but by an extensive and expensive system of drainage, and if the object of the Council is to give employment, they must remember that at least one-half of the amount expended upon a Town Hall will be for materials, while the quantity of materials required for constructing drains through "the rocks" will be very small, nearly all the money required will be for labour.

Here then is a field of operations in which the Council, while exercising their philanthropy, will be adding to the health and comfort of their constituents, and we have no doubt that to every other Ward in a greater or lesser degree the same remarks would apply. If the money proposed to be borrowed were to be expended in a work of this kind, the citizens might not object to the loan, as it would be the means of removing a proximate cause of some of the most fatal diseases from the most densely populated portion of the city; but we are confident that any attempt to raise a loan for the purpose of building a Town Hall will be most stoutly resisted.

In these remarks we do not wish to object to the building of a Town Hall; on the contrary, we think it advisable that one should be erected as soon as means can be found to pay for it; but before it is commenced let us have the streets made passable, and that most essential of all the duties which devolve upon the Corporation, the drainage of the City, attended to.

SALTED HIDES.

OWING to the recent salting operations we shall this year have a much larger export of this article than usual, and it is a branch of trade deserving of greater attention than hitherto bestowed upon it, seeing that the price of the skin forms at present so large a component part of the value of the animal.

A glance at the quotations current in the London Market about the middle of March last, which we give below, will exhibit that there must be some defect in the quality or preparation of the hides of this colony, for the value of them is below that of all the other kinds quoted, and every endeavour must henceforth be used to place our export on a better footing. We shall be glad to hear suggestions from those practically acquainted with the article, in what manner, this is to be effected; we cannot but believe that the hide itself is fully equal to that from the wild cattle of South America, and yet it will be noticed that those are quoted higher in price, which leads us to imagine that greater care is bestowed in skinning, and in the subsequent process of curing than takes place here. It is by no means gratifying to observe that our article occupies the lowest position in the scale, and surely the higher value that the others bring should be an incentive to rivalry. Our Cape neighbours take a much higher range, and we trust in another year or two we shall equal their position; but this cannot be expected without a large measure of care and attention in the preparation for market.

Whilst on the subject, we may observe upon the extensive shipments of hides made from South America, forming so valuable an addition to the other exports of that vast continent. We notice that amongst the imports into London in the two days, 13th and 14th March, there were from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres no fewer than 2725 horse hides; 22,612 dried and salted ox and cow hides; and also 21,885 horns, 73 tons bones, 10,000 shin bones, 59 pipes and 78 half pipes tallow and grease, 32 bales wool, 35 bales hair, and 9 bales calf skins.

Prices Current of Salted Hides.

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres ..	3¾d. per lb.		
Ditto, Cows	3½d.	to 3¾d.	,,
Rio Grande	3d.	to 3¼d.	,,
Cape	3¼d.	to 3¾d.	,,
Light, Ditto	4d.	to 6¼d.	,,
New South Wales ..	2¾d.	to 3¼d.	,,
West India........	3½d.	to 5 d.	,,
New York	3¾d.	to 3¾d.	,,
German and Dutch..	4d.	to 5 d.	,,
French	5d.	to 0 d.	,,
Irish	3½d.	to 3¾d.	,,

Prices in Sydney realized by the Salting Company, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per hide, cash; for exportation to London in the *Alert*, now loading.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

YESTERDAY the Council assembled at two o'clock

SOLVENT DEBTORS' BILL.

The SPEAKER having stated that the Bill which had been brought before the Council by Mr. Wentworth, had been printed, and would be read a second time on Tuesday next: it was objected by several members that the day mentioned was too early, as the honorable members had not only to consider the matters embraced in the Bill, themselves, but had also to consult others respecting them. After some discussion, the second reading was fixed for Wednesday, the time to be extended if required.

DISPUTED ELECTIONS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, before the Council proceeded to dispose of the business which appeared upon the paper for the day, he would call their attention to the 47th clause of the Electoral Act, which referred to petitions being presented against the return of members of the Legislative Council. Two petitions had been presented, one from Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., against the return of William Bowman, Esq., for the Cumberland Boroughs; and another from Edward Curr, Esq., of Melbourne, against the return of H. Condell, Esq., for the town of Melbourne. According to the clause which had been cited, the petitions must be referred within ten days to the Court appointed to decide disputed elections, and copies must be presented to the House. The original petition had been forwarded to the Court, it had been notified that the preliminary proceedings had taken place, and he presented copies of the petitions in conformity with the clause cited.

Copies of the petitions were then laid upon the table.

AUCTION COMPANY.

Mr. THERRY presented a petition from the Auction Company, praying for a further extension of time for the collection of debts due to the Company. An Act had been passed two sessions ago, allowing the Company a period of two years for the collection of its debts, and empowering it to sue and be sued during that period. That time would expire in the early part of next month, and in consequence of the depressed state of monetary affairs, the Company had been unable to press the payment of many sums due to it. The petition therefore prayed for a further extension of three years. The honorable member moved "that the petition be received."

Mr. ELWIN seconded the motion.

Carried.

SECURITIES ON STOCK BILL.

Mr. WENTWORTH rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the proprietors of sheep to give a preferable lien on their clips of wool from season to season; and further, to give valid mortgage securities on cattle, sheep, and horses, without delivery of the same to the mortgagee. His object in bringing forward the bill was to give relief to a class of persons, whose property was comparatively valueless; in the present state of things parties were unable to obtain advances either upon their land or wool. The Act was not a measure of his own suggestion, but had been suggested to him by an eminent mercantile man in the country, who had pointed out to him the advantages which the owner would derive from the facilities granted for the advancement of money, and on the other hand the security which a Bill such as that which he proposed would give to the party advancing money upon wool. The first provision of the Bill was exceedingly simple. It provided, when such advances of money or goods were made, that the merchant or banker on the one hand, and the owner of the sheep on the other, should execute a simple agreement occupying a very short space, and contained in a very few words. This agreement should be registered in the Supreme Court, at Sydney or Port Phillip. This registry should establish the immediate priority to that clip of wool in favour of the party who made the advance. Where the first advance was insufficient, there was a further provision that subsequent advances might be made, which should obtain a similar priority, according to the order of registration. The party making the subsequent advance should be entitled to the exclusive possession of the wool, on payment of all the preceding advances. Another provision of the Bill was to give validity to the mortgage of stock, which stock was to be limited to sheep, cattle, and horses. This clause would virtually repeal the clause in the Insolvent Law, by which all the effects of an insolvent were unreservedly distributed among creditors. The creditors, however, would suffer no hardship inasmuch as the registry would enable persons to see, upon the payment of a small fee, whether the property was mortgaged or not; and if they did not take that trouble, it would be their own laches if they did not know whether the property were incumbered. The last clause was to establish a proper registry of both species of mortgage and a low rate of fees, which should be applied to the support of the office.

Mr. WINDEYER seconded the motion.

Carried.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved and Mr. Windeyer seconded, that the Bill be printed, Carried.

DAILY PRAYERS IN COUNCIL.

Dr. LANG said, that as the motion of which he had given notice contained several clauses, and as the first embodied the gist of the motion, the rest being merely matter of detail, he would take the sense of the House upon the first clause, before he proceeded with the remaining part of the motion, of which notice had been given, and was as follows:

That, as it is the bounden duty of the Legislature of any Christian country, and accordant with the uniform practice of both Houses of Parliament in the United Kingdom, to commence the business of each day with a solemn recognition of the Divine Majesty, and an humble invocation of the Divine blessing; that public prayers to Almighty God be offered up daily at the opening of this Council, as soon as the Honorable the Speaker shall have taken the Chair.

That a suitable form of Prayer for this purpose be selected or prepared, under the superintendence of a Committee of Council, and that the said form of prayer, when approved of, be used exclusively on all such occasions. That as both the Members of this Council and their constituents, belong respectively to various religious denominations, all of which are placed, by the law of the land, on a footing of perfect equality in relation to each other; that the said Committee consist of at least one Member of each of the denominations to which the Members of Council respectively belong. That a minister of religion or chaplain, be appointed annually by the Council, to officiate on such occasions, and that the minister or chaplain so officiating, discharge this duty in a black gown or white surplice and bands. That any minister of religion, of any denomination, residing either in the City or its vicinity, be eligible for this office.

Dr. Lang then went on to state, that the business of making laws for the benefit and advancement of society was one of the most important in which men could be engaged. It was an office with which mankind had in all ages associated ideas of peculiar sacredness, as well as of the highest responsibility. It was an office in which those who were engaged, considered themselves under the immediate direction, as well as in the immediate presence, of that Almighty Being to whose government all were subject, to whom all were responsible, but whose laws all had disobeyed. Such were the feelings and views of even the enlightened heathen. The Roman Senate, for example, could not meet in any other place than the temple, or a place consecrated to one of their deities. The magistrate presiding at the meeting of the Roman Senate was bound to offer sacrifice before entering upon the public business. In the life of the elder Augustus, by the historian Suetonius, it was stated that the emperor ordered that each senator, before taking his seat, should pay his devotions, and make an offering of wine and frankincense to the God in whose temple the Senate met, that he might discharge his duty with a sense of religion and responsibility. If such were the views of the enlightened heathen should those who professed Christianity refuse to unite in an act of adoration, or to implore the blessing of him in whom they lived and moved, and had their being—impossible! Independently of the propriety of the measure he proposed, they had the precedent of both Houses of Parliament in the United Kingdom. Public business was never commenced in the British Houses of Parliament without previously offering prayer to Almighty God, and he was happy to say where British laws were acted upon, this practice was uniformly adopted. Both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, in the United States, they uniformly commenced their deliberations after the manner and example of the British House of Parliament, that of offering up prayer to Almighty God. Not only was it the practice in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, but the general custom in the separate States. He would mention an historical fact, the person who first proposed that daily prayer should be offered in Congress was that celebrated philosopher, distinguished statesman and friend of humanity, Dr. Benjamin Franklin. The only deliberative body with which he (Dr. Lang) was acquainted where the practice of their fatherland had been neglected, was the late Legislative Council of New South Wales—"How it comes," as the Scotch song said, "let doctors tell." He could imagine no motive for it; but the fact was certain, that there were no public prayers offered—that there was no solemn mention of the name of God at the meeting of that assembly; and, perhaps, that circumstance might go to explain what the honorable member for Sydney had told them on the first day of meeting, and the indifferent character of certain rare specimens of its legislation. It might be urged that there was something peculiar in their political circumstances and condition, which rendered it difficult to do there what had been easily accomplished elsewhere. With this he could not agree. If even the republicans of America found no difficulty in following the example of the British Parliament, he could not conceive that they would have any, for where there was a will there was always a way. He, therefore, moved the first clause of the motion on the paper.

Mr. THERRY thought the division which the honorable member for Port Phillip had made of his motion was a very convenient one. The question was one which required the deepest and most serious consideration of the Council. With respect to the general sentiments which had fallen from the honourable mover, he was sure that the Council and the community in general would concur with him that it was the duty of every Christian, every member of the Legislative Assembly, to observe and to promote the observance of religious duties. But an important question arose which he trusted would induce the Council to deliberate before they adopted the resolution. The question involved was the most suitable mode of testifying their reverence for religion. True the course proposed had been adopted by both Houses of Parliament, and had been pursued from time immemorial. It was a custom which had grown with the growth of the people—it was the national custom, and had been so for centuries. They were however placed in a different position from the Parliament of England, and were to consider whether they should introduce the custom into their House of Assembly. If the question were now for the first time to be brought before the House of Commons, whether it were expedient or necessary to testify their respect for the Christian religion, by such an observance, he doubted whether it would be entertained. No one would, however, lay himself open to the imputation of sinister motives, by proposing the abandonment of a custom which had been transmitted down from so early a period. With respect to the observations which had been made as to the general observance of the practice, he begged to differ. It was not observed in many of the colonies—he particularly remembered Canada, and he thought it would be a harsh judgment to cast on Canada or on the late Legislative Council of this colony to say, because they had omitted it, that therefore they were regardless of the interests of religion. None would more readily testify than he, the veneration and respect which he felt for the head of the Protestant Church in New South Wales, and he was sure, if it had been necessary, for the purpose of evincing his zeal, or of manifesting his respect to the cause of religion, that prayer should have been offered up daily in the Council, he would not have shrunk from proposing and insisting upon it, to the utmost of his ability. He (Mr. Therry) rose to remove from the late Legislative Council the censure which had been cast upon it by the honorable member for Port Phillip, to whom many of its measures were no doubt unpalatable. With respect to the practice of both Houses of Parliament, he would ask the honorable member if he had ever attended those prayers, whether he had observed a full attendance of the members, or whether the service was approached with the solemnity with which prayer should be offered—whether there was not a constant hurrying in and out,—and whether the members did not generally leave the House until prayers were concluded. He would ask whether the service conducted in such a manner was calculated to promote the interests of the Christian religion. If it were the case that at home the service was so ill attended to, he thought they should hesitate before they decided as to whether that was the most suitable mode of testifying their regard to Christianity, or of entering upon their business with their minds imbued with a religious feeling. This was not the universal practice, in some settlements it was adopted, in others it was not, and therefore as far as precedent went, they had precedents both ways. They would also find that when bodies of men assembled for the purpose of entering upon business as important as that in which the Council would be engaged they did not adopt the method suggested by the honorable member. When the Judges of England assembled to decide on the most momentous questions, on matters which affected the life or death of their *fellow-man* (and no occasions could be more solemn than those, or more require the divine direction), they did not have recourse to the measure proposed, and if it might be omitted on such occasions, he thought there was no necessity for adopting it on the commencement of the proceedings of Council. There was a practice observed by the Judges in the Assize Towns of England (and he was happy to say also in the Assize and Circuit Towns of New South Wales) of repairing to church at the commencement of the assize, and of invoking the divine blessing upon the proceedings about to commence. This was conducted with Christian propriety. It was a good practice, and one from which they might borrow a lesson. He thought it would be well to request the members of the Council on the first day of the opening of Session, to meet for the purpose of invoking the divine blessing upon the proceedings of the Session. This would be analagous to the practice adopted by the Judges, and would be a becoming service, the minister of religion officiating in his own place, instead of bringing him out of the church to the House, which he thought would be a bad precedent. He did not think that the time when the greatest zeal existed, with reference to this subject in the House of Commons, was not one to which they would look with the greatest degree of pleasure. He alluded to the first meeting of what was called the "Praise God Barebones Parliament," when thirteen of their principal speakers were praying and preaching from six in the morning till eight at night, and the first resolution to which they came was, that they had never enjoyed so deeply a feeling of the presence of the Spirit as on that day. Such was the resolution of the "Praise God Barebones Parliament" on the first day of its meeting; and he thought it was a period of English history to which no member would wish to allude. He would suggest a mode which he thought would answer every reasonable purpose. He wished to confine prayer to the proper place of prayer. Three churches were open daily, from nine o'clock till eleven, and if honorable members wished to enter the Council with their minds imbued with religious feelings, they might repair to one or other of those churches, and there hear prayer offered up by the minister of prayer. He thought it was more suitable for them to go there than to bring the minister to the Council Chamber, as they met there for legislative and not for religious purposes. Upon a subject so important, he trusted members would deliver their sentiments. It was setting up a precedent of great importance—it was a question as to whether that was to be made a house of prayer, or whether prayer was to be confined to its proper place? He agreed with the honorable mover, that every Christian was bound to pay deference to religion, but did not agree with him that that was the mode in which it could best be paid. He therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. RIDDELL seconded the motion of Mr. Therry.

Mr. COWPER thought the question was one of great importance, inasmuch as their decision would be taken as a precedent. With reference to what had fallen from the hon. members for Port Phillip and Camden, as to the practice of the late Legislative Council, he would venture to state, although he had not been authorised to do so, that the head of the Church of England in this colony regretted that the late Council had not adopted a form of prayer, and he believed that he did propose a form, but from some causes with which he (Mr. Cowper) was unacquainted, it had fallen to the ground. The hon. member for Camden had quoted the example of Canada; he (Mr. Cowper) had an opportunity of seeing the rules for the guidance of the House of Assembly, and he did not there find that prayer was to be offered up daily; but in the Legislative Council that practice was adopted. In the various British settlements in the West Indies, and in almost every other dependency of the British crown, the practice recommended by the honorable member for Port Phillip was observed. He was aware that the carrying the motion into effect would involve some little culty, and he believed that it was with a view to avoid that difficulty that some honorable members opposed the measure; he hoped, however, that the honorable members would not be led away by the difficulty from adopting the practice if they thought it a wholesome one; he thought the Legislative Council ought not to enter upon their deliberations without engaging in the becoming service proposed in the motion, and if hon. members were of the same opinion he trusted they would not be deterred from supporting it by the difficulty which might arise upon the latter clause of the motion as it appeared upon the paper.

Mr. WALKER did not think it expedient in the peculiar constitution of that House that they should adopt the course proposed by the hon. member for Port Phillip. When he remembered that that House might be composed of persons of various creeds, he must oppose the motion, as he thought it would be exceedingly hard upon those who differed from the form which might be adopted by them, that they should be *required to engage* in a service which was repugnant to their particular creed.

Mr. WINDEYER felt that the subject was an important and exceedingly delicate one; one upon which the motives of members were very likely to be misconceived. No topic could be touched upon by any party so liable to misconception, as that of religion. He would, however, concede to those who were opposed to his views, that they were actuated by conscientious motives. He would not charge them with want of Christian feeling in any respect, but would give them credit for being actuated by proper motives. He should, however, certainly support the original proposition, and would in few words state his reason for doing so. The objection urged by the honorable member for Port Phillip merely went to the form of prayer, which was not the subject of the present resolution. He thought that it was quite possible to frame a prayer in which men of all sects would be able to join, he could not conceive any thing easier, as he imagined it was not necessary that there should be any reference to a particular sect, that, however, was only a matter of detail. He had some difficulty in making out other objections which had been urged. He could only understand from the hon. member for Camden, that no great attention was paid to the service, as conducted in the House of Commons. But he thought that the memory of the hon. gentleman deceived him. Members might hurry in, because there was a penalty for not being present at the time of service (this penalty had now become merely nominal); but he (Mr. Windeyer) was not aware the members could hurry out until the service was over. The practice of commencing with prayer in the House of Lords was almost coeval with the British Constitution, but was of later date in the House of Commons. He cared not, however, when the custom commenced, but stood upon the principle as a principle becoming in them in the performance of a national act to acknowledge higher power. It was not only proper and becoming, but was a fit preparation for entering upon their important duties. Gentlemen might go to church for the purpose of invoking divine assistance and direction, but it was their duty to show to the world that the great end of legislation was not simply to get so much bread, meat, land, or cattle, but to lead the minds of the people to a contemplation of a higher destiny than the enjoyment of this world's good, and to set them an example of engaging in the highest act of which they were capable; that highest act he conceived was the acknowledgment and worship of a Superior Power. There was another matter which they should consider, although of far less force than that which he had just urged; the great majority of their constituents would expect them to commence their proceedings with such an act as that proposed, whatever might be their notions of expediency, they ought to defer to the opinion of a majority. The majority, or certainly the best portion of the community, those who looked to something beyond the mere affairs of this world, expected it of them. With regard to the example of the late Council, the fact of their having done wrong was no argument why they (the new Legislature) should persevere in the wrong. The positions in which the two bodies were placed were however very different, as the late Council could hardly be considered a public assembly; it was in fact merely a private meeting of gentlemen to advise the Governor as to any matter which might be brought before them. This was however a Representative Assembly, representing the whole country. He could not help thinking if the late Council had been a public assembly it would have adopted the practice. He certainly saw every reason, in the present state of the community, why the example should be set before a not very religious population, in order to impress upon it that there was something else in the world to be obtained besides wealth. If the Council did not set the example, it would be giving the people an opportunity of arguing, that as matters of such great moment were considered without the solemn act of prayer, no necessity existed for them to engage in that act. With reference to the suggestion of adopting the practice of the assize-going judges, he had no objection to that, and thought it might be done in addition. If his ears had not deceived him, that had been done on the previous Sunday, a prayer was then addressed to the Supreme Being, invoking a blessing on the Council. This, he believed, had been done in every church in the colony. With respect to the ridicule that had been cast on the "Barebones Parliament," it might be there was a great deal of enthusiasm; but it was probable that the statements of their proceedings had been much exaggerated. He looked upon the period of the Puritans as one of the most glorious in the English History, as at that time was swept away much of the corruption which was so evidently to be seen in the time of Charles the Second. The enthusiasm which then prevailed was a necessary counterpoise against the vice and corruption of the time. It purified the moral atmosphere, and he believed it was to that they owed the moral and religious feeling which had pervaded England since. When they came to matters of form he should not agree with the plan proposed by the hon. member for Port Phillip, and he believed that many hon. members supported the motion of the hon. member for Camden to get rid of the difficulty, although they were not opposed to the principle embodied in the first clause. No doubt it was a very enticing process to save themselves trouble; but he thought they should admit that which they were convinced was right, and when they came to the difficulty they should grapple with it as they best might. He felt assured that they might frame a plan by which they might get rid of the difficulties feared; but they had not yet come to them.

Dr. NICHOLSON was disposed to vote for the first clause of the motion, but he thought insurmountable difficulty would arise from the subsequent portion of it. He had no doubt they were all ready in an humble and proper spirit to join in expressions of reverence to the Supreme Being; but he thought if the resolution were adopted, it would lead to difficulties of a serious kind. He therefore opposed the motion, but protested against its being supposed that either he or those with him denied the importance of the act to which it referred.

Mr. FOSTER would say one word upon the subject: if the motion merely went as far as the first clause, he would have been disposed to have supported it; but as it necessarily involved the other part, it would be most difficult to carry it into effect: and although it was desirable, if they all could concur in the same form of prayer, still it was most important they should avoid religious contest. If they could not decide upon a form of prayer without controversy, it would be better that each member should offer up prayer by himself, according to his own peculiar form, than that the difficulty should be raised; and he thought the major part of the community would give them credit for being actuated by right motives, and would be satisfied that it was not from any disrespect to the Supreme Being. He was willing to yield to every one that which he required for himself—the privilege of worshipping the Supreme Being as his own understanding and conscience dictated; but he thought it was not possible to frame a form of prayer which would meet the views of all parties, and that it would excite feelings not at all proper when they assembled to engage in so solemn a service. If the matter could be decided without giving rise to such feelings, he might then entertain different views; but he did not wish to see the Council entering upon disputed points of religion, and he therefore supported the motion of the honorable member for Camden, believing, that in the choice of the two evils, it were better to omit the practice altogether, than to excite any improper feelings by a reference to disputed points of religion.

Mr. HAMILTON said, that when he entered the House, after giving the motion of the honorable member for Port Phillip his best consideration, he had made up his mind to vote for the first clause. He had, however, since changed his opinion, and was anxious to give his reasons for so doing. Reference had been made to the proceedings of the late Legislative Council, from which it appeared that the practice was not there observed. He entertained so sincere a respect for the distinguished individual to whom reference had been made, and who sat in the late Council, and had so high an opinion of the religious feeling by which he was actuated, that he was convinced that he would not have acquiesced in the non-observance of the practice if he had deemed it wise to have urged the matter upon them. He had doubtless availed himself of the principle of expediency, and he (Mr. Hamilton) would therefore follow the example of the late Council.

Mr. BLAND would certainly vote against the motion of the hon. member for Port Phillip as he thought much mischief might result; a demonstration of particular religious feelings was not on all occasions desirable, particularly where difference of opinion existed; those differences, however slight, could not be compromised without injury to the finest feelings of mankind. He did not see how it was possible that a considerable body of men (many of them differing in their religious opinions) could concur in any particular form of prayer. He would therefore prefer that they should leave the solemn invocation for divine assistance to each individual. He was of opinion that this would be the most satisfactory course, not only to the House, but also to their constituents, because he believed the honorable members held their position upon a clear understanding that they would maintain that religious toleration which was most calculated to maintain the peace of the colony.

Major WENTWORTH fully appreciated the feeling which had actuated the honorable member for Port Phillip, and no one entertained greater reverence or awe for the performance of the duties referred to in the motion than himself; but he was convinced that if the measure before them were carried out, it would open the door to strife and dissension. He was aware that he might be charged with being actuated by improper motives, but he cared not for such imputations: it was only the narrow-minded who would suspect his motives, and he would fearlessly do his duty, to the best of his humble judgment. He might be in error in the course he was following, but he was proud to be in error with so good an example as that which had been quoted to the House—the example of the late Legislative Council. The Lord Bishop of Australia was a member of that House; his genuine piety would not be contradicted, his pure and ardent zeal for religion every one must acknowledge, and his comprehensive mind would not neglect to grasp that subject; but the obstacles in the way overruled in his mind the necessity of that service which was now advocated in the House. He (Major Wentworth) therefore supported the motion of the honorable member for Camden.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the motion of the hon. member for Camden. He agreed with the general principle of the motion of the hon. member for Port Phillip; but from what he had observed of the observance of a similar custom in the House of Commons, he did not think it one calculated to inspire respect for the ordinances of religion. It was a custom which was not respectfully attended to, but looked upon as a mere matter of form, without any reverential feelings. He had no doubt such prayers would be disregarded here, as they were at home. If it should be found that there were only the Speaker and his clerk to listen, what would be thought of them by their constituents—by the world? It were better that prayers should not be read at all, than that they should be disregarded when read: for that reason he should vote against the motion of the hon. member for Port Phillip. He hoped he would get credit for his conviction of the necessity and efficacy of prayers, as a general principle, although he did not think that the occasions of their assembling were fit ones for the exercise of prayer. He felt that he should not be able to bring his mind, on such occasions, to pay that attention to them which he ought. And it might be anticipated that neglect in attending to the prayers would arise from diversity of religious opinions among honorable members. With reference to that idea, he might mention that in Ireland the Judges on Circuit did not attend divine worship previous to opening the Court, as was customary elsewhere, in consequence of the hostile diversity of opinions in that country. The honorable member then alluded to the fact of prayers not having been read in the late Council, in which he had had the honour of sitting for many years. When that Council was first established, Archdeacon Scott, and the present Bishop of Australia, were members, and a similar measure to the one now proposed had not been adopted, and even the Press had not found fault with the neglect of such an observance. Such an authority as that of the Bishop of Australia, who had acquiesced in the non-*performance of prayers* in the late Council, he thought, must have weight with the present. He felt satisfied that his Lordship the Bishop must have good and sufficient reasons for such acquiescence, and whatever might be his (the Attorney-General's) own feelings on the subject, he was prompted by such an example to vote in the negative. He would not, however, sit down without giving credit to Dr. Lang for his motion. As a minister of religion, it was his part to bring this subject before the Council. Although he would vote against him, for the reasons he had stated, he must give him credit for doing his duty in bringing forward the motion.

Mr. EBDEN would only state one reason *among many*, for opposing the motion of the honorable member for Port Phillip, viz., that it was a duty they owed their constituents to oppose anything which would make religion a subject of controversy. It was quite evident that such would be the case if the motion were carried; and he considered that a sufficient reason for opposing it.

Dr. LANG was apprehensive that some honorable members were under an erroneous impression; that the clause, or portion, of his motion which he had submitted to the Council bound them to any particular course. His very object in separating his motion into different clauses was to avoid that; and the portion which he had submitted was intended merely to take the sense of the Council on the general principle of his motion, without binding it to any particular course. With respect to that general principle, it seemed to him that the arguments which he had used had not been met. He had alluded to the practice in the British Parliament; but not in Britain only was such a custom observed: in the United States of America, also, where things were pretty much in the same state as here, a similar observance obtained in all the legislative bodies. He explained, that when he said things were much in the same state as here, he meant as regards the equality of the different denominations of Christians. The equality in each case was perfect, although on a different principle; for here all denominations were supported, and in America none. In that country, notwithstanding their peculiar political constitution, they had found no difficulty in performing the duty he now urged on the Council, and why should any difficulty be felt here. He was quite sure that if the Americans had found any difficulty attaching to the practice, they would have got rid of it long ago, and not have persevered in it for seventy years. The course he proposed in the subsequent clauses of his motion, was one which he thought calculated to obviate any difficulty which could arise. He did not assert that no difficulties would arise, but he thought the course he proposed likely to obviate them. But, even were difficulties to present themselves, was that a sufficient reason that they should at once give up. They were to ascertain the principle on what they ought to act, and get over the difficulties in the way of acting up to that principle the best way they could. When those difficulties had been got over, and the principle he now contended for had been acted upon in the United States, for seventy years, it was not unreasonable to suppose that the same difficulties might be got over here. Their constitution (with regard to the Church,) was the same as ours. The only difference was, that we paid all denominations, and they paid none. He believed the course followed in the United States, was to invite ministers of each denomination, and allow them to fix on whatever form of prayer they might think expedient; and it was consistent with his knowledge to say, that ministers of different denominations officiated. He could not see what objection there could be to the difficulties presented by diversity of opinion in this colony, being got over in the same way. Although he had not the honour of being personally known to the head (in this colony) of that denomination to which the honorable member for Camden belonged, he had no doubt but that he would send a minister to act with others for the purpose he had alluded to, and not allow him to give offence to any honorable member by any unreasonable zeal in advocating his own particular opinions. For his part, he would feel confident that the clergy of all denominations, would act on that principle, and give him (Dr. Lang) credit for doing the same. With respect to an observation which had fallen from the honorable member for Camden, to the effect that the prayers in the British Houses of Parliament were desecrated by the irreverent conduct of the members, he could not concur in that opinion. He had been present on one occasion when prayers were read in one of those Houses, and it had not appeared to him that anything like desecration occurred. On the contrary, the service was listened to with due decorum. Neither could he concur in the character which the hon. member for Camden had given of the parliament of a particular period of the British History—the Long Parliament. So far from being ashamed to look back on that period, he could look back on it with feelings of pride. He would refer the hon. member to the opinion of Bishop Warburton, one of the greatest men that the Episcopalian Church had produced. "I cannot doubt," said he, "that at that period there arose in England some of the greatest geniuses for government that the world ever saw." Were they to look on such a period as that with feelings of shame? By no means. He was sorry that his allusions to the late Council should have been thought capable of a personal interpretation. Such was far from his wishes; and with respect to the explanation given by the honorable member for Cumberland, that the Bishop of Australia had expressed his regret for having acquiesced in the government motion being dropped—he could only say that he had not been aware of it before. The honorable member concluded by declaring his opinion, notwithstanding what had fallen from honorable members, that they were bound, both by precedent and duty, to accede to his motion.

MR. COWPER could state, from his own knowledge, that the Bishop of Australia had expressed a wish that a measure similar to the present, should be brought before the Council as soon as possible.

The SPEAKER then put the question, whether the clause of Dr. Lang's motion under consideration should be carried, and the House divided, when the numbers were as follow;—

For Mr. Therry's Amendment.	For the original motion.
The Colonial Secretary	Messrs. Berry
The Attorney-General	Thomson
The Collector of Customs	Panton
	Condell
The Colonial Treasurer	Lord
Major Wentworth	Bowman
Messrs. Bland	Dumaresq
Nicholson	Cowper
Foster	Elwin
Walker	Dr. Lang
Wentworth	Mr. Windeyer (teller)
Bradley	
Icely	
Suttor	
Murray	
Macarthur	
Coghill	
Hamilton	
Ebden	
Therry (teller)	

For Mr. Therry's Amendment .. 19
For Dr. Lang's Motion 11

Majority.... 8

TIME OF MEETING.

Mr. EBDEN rose to bring under the notice of the Council the motion of which he had given notice. He had been induced to name the hour stated in his motion (two o'clock) from a conviction that the convenience of the majority of the members would be suited thereby. Twelve o'clock was decidedly too early, as it would seriously interfere with the business of the committees; and on the other hand, he was anxious to avoid night sittings, which were very objectionable on many accounts; and he had therefore adopted the intermediate hour of two, as being more likely to suit the convenience of the majority. He named the days stated in his motion (Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays), as being more suitable to the convenience of country members than any others which could be named.

Mr. WENTWORTH could not agree to the hour of meeting recommended by the honorable member for Port Phillip, which he considered the most inconvenient that could be adopted. It would interfere with all honorable members who had any business to transact. If he (Mr. Wentworth) studied his own convenience merely, he would have had no objection to agree to the motion; but the hour chosen he belived to be an injudicious one, as it would be inconvenient to the majority. He could not help saying, the House would cut an indifferent figure without the attendance and assistance of the members of the Bar, who could not absent themselves from their professional duties at so early an hour. He therefore proposed that four o'clock be the hour of meeting, instead of two, according to the motion of the honorable member for Port Phillip.

Mr. WALKER supported the motion of his co-member for Port Phillip.

Mr. BERRY was in favour of an early hour of meeting. Day was the time for business, and not night. If lawyers *would* come into the Council, they must abide the consequences (laughter), and they ought to be pleased at an opportunity of showing their patriotism, by making the sacrifice of their time which would be necessary. For his part he would prefer a still earlier hour. He had, however, no objection to the hour mentioned by the honorable member for Port Phillip, for which he would vote.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had often felt the inconvenience attending the early hour of meeting of the late Council, and every one who had business to attend to must have felt the same, as they must frequently have postponed business in consequence. If the hour of two should be adopted, he was certain that honorable members would soon find the inconvenience so great that a change would be necessary. A great part of the business of the Council must be done by committees, whose labours were of such importance that they should not be hurried over, as they would be if an early hour was fixed for the meeting of the Council. That hour, moreover, would be inconvenient to members of the Bar, who were a class deserving of great consideration. It must also be remembered that there could be no house unless one-third of the members were present, and it might be four o'clock perhaps, before a sufficient number arrived; so that that, after all, would be the actual hour of meeting, although an earlier hour might be the understood one, and the only effect would be, that honorable members would be kept waiting until a sufficient number should assemble to form a House.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS had no objection to two o'clock, as the hour of meeting. He had always found it difficult to attend the late Council by twelve o'clock. On the other hand, night sittings were very objectionable. He would therefore support the motion of the honorable member for Port Phillip, as being the most likely to avoid both extremes.

Dr. LANG said, there was a part of the question which had not been adverted to by any honorable member, namely, the days of sitting. It was, nevertheless, a very important part of the motion. If the Council sat four days in every week, it would get through a great deal of business, and there would be a proportionate accumulation of work for the committees, which, if the Council met so early as two o'clock, they (the committees) would not be able to get through. The only mode of adjusting the matter would be for the committees to meet early, so as to get through their work by three o'clock, and have time for refreshment before four.

Mr. ELWIN thought two o'clock the best hour that could be named. Whatever hour might be proposed, it would be objected to by some honorable members.

Mr. THERRY said, that in contemplating the question before the Council, the consideration of the House was no unworthy consideration—the class of persons of which the House was constituted. Those who were entirely independent of professional or business engagements were small in number, and professional duties ought to be interfered with as little as possible; besides which, as much time as possible ought to be given to the committees. He did not wish to attach more importance to professional men than they were entitled to, but he considered the House ought to be as indulgent to them as possible. He therefore supported Mr. Wentworth's amendment.

Mr. MURRAY objected to so late an hour of meeting as that proposed by the honorable member for Sydney. It would be particularly inconvenient to country gentlemen. It seemed to him to be proposed merely in imitation of the custom of the British Parliament, but the House of Commons consisted of very different persons from that Council, which consisted almost entirely of persons who had business to attend to. He would support the original motion.

Mr. BLAND could see no objection to four o'clock as the hour of meeting.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY had heard no remarks on the days of sitting, except by the honorable member for Port Phillip (Dr. Lang.) Was it to be understood, from the absence of comment, that the days proposed in the original motion were agreed to? If they were not—if hon. members had not yet made up their minds on that point, he begged leave to propose the omission of one of the *days from the original motion*, and that Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, be the days of sitting. In proposing this alteration he did not consult his own convenience. One day or another—morning or evening—it mattered little to him. If the Council sat in the morning he could transact his own business in the evening; and if the Council sat in the evening, he could manage his own affairs in the morning. But the convenience of the members generally should be consulted. He thought four o'clock would meet the wishes of the greater number, and, in his opinion, leave sufficient time to the committees—it would give them four or five hours.

The COLONIAL TREASURER supported the original motion.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that the official members were rather hasty in making admissions. They appeared to forget, that if they could get the day's work done by two o'clock they must be too well paid, and must have one-fourth of their salaries cut off. The supposed office hours were from ten till four, and he certainly had expected that, for the sake of appearances, the official members would have protested that they could not possibly attend the Council till four. They appeared, however, to have forgotten the new state of things, and the Council would only thank them for the revelation which they had made.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY begged leave to interrupt the honorable member (if he had alluded to him in the observations which had just escaped him), and remind him that he had explained to the Council that the nature of his official duties permitted him to attend to them either in the forenoon or the afternoon. He had said nothing about the number of hours which his duties required; and he must therefore disclaim having made any such admission as that insinuated by the honorable member for Durham.

Mr. WINDEYER resumed. With respect to the suggestion of the honorable the Colonial Secretary, that the days of sitting should be reduced to three, he (Mr. Windeyer) thought they should rather be increased to five. Many country members would perceive the advantage of sitting five days in the week. They could afford to remain two or three months in Sydney, but they would find it very inconvenient if their stay should be increased to four or five months, which would be found to be the difference in the duration of the session by sitting a day more or less in the week. With respect to the hour of sitting, it was very important that the Committees should have plenty of time. There would be at least as much business in Committee as in Council; and it must be recollected that they could not be expected to be all got together by ten in the morning. Time would be wasted; and if a committee was got together in the course of an hour after the time of meeting, it was as much as could be expected: so that there would be only three hours between the meeting of the committee and that of the Council. Was that sufficient? Those who spoke of meeting at twelve could not intend to sit on committees at all. With regard to night sitting, although the Council should not meet till four, that was no reason for sitting till one. He pointed out that the hours proposed would interfere with the duties of the Court for the decision of disputed elections. The law required, that that Court should not adjourn for more than two days, and that it should not occupy more than five sitting days; and if the Court were to sit during the sitting of that Council, it would amount to this—that they would send honorable members to perform duties in that Court, and then proceed to business behind their backs: for it must be recollected that the Court was bound to sit five days, not half days, and that therefore those members of Council whose time it occupied would have no opportunity of attending the Council, the sitting of which would be over before they would be at liberty to attend it, if it met at so early an hour as two o'clock. To fix an hour for the sitting of the Council when some of its members must necessarily be absent, would be a violation of a constitutional right.

Mr. EBDEN said, that notwithstanding all he had heard from honorable members, his opinion, that two o'clock was the best hour of meeting, remained unchanged.

The SPEAKER then put the question, and the House divided: when there appeared for the original motion, 19; for the amendment of Mr. Wentworth, 11. The original motion was therefore carried by a majority of 8.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that although the amendment could not be carried, yet he felt sure that the hour of two would be felt a general inconvenience. He therefore proposed an intermediate time, and moved that three o'clock be substituted for two o'clock in the original motion.

The SPEAKER put the question, and the house again divided: when there appeared an equal number on either side, leaving the question to be decided by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER said, that although there were as many against the amendment of Mr. Windeyer as in *favour of it*, still he thought he would give ultimate satisfaction in the vote he was about to give. He could not help mentioning, also, that it had been stated by an honorable member then present, that the fatigue of late hours would overcome his remaining strength. He would show by his vote, however, that he had no dread of the consequences of late hours upon his health, and that the fears which had been entertained on that account were groundless. He gave his vote, accordingly, for the amendment

ment of the honorable member for Durham, that three o'clock be the hour of meeting of the Council.

Mr. WENTWORTH gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move,—

That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that the following Returns be laid as soon as possible on the table of this House:—

1. A Return of all Writs or Summonses that have been issued on the common law side of the Supreme Court of New South Wales for the last four years, with the amount sued for, the sums recovered, and the costs taxed thereon on both sides, so far as the same can be ascertained, distinguishing the number, &c., issued in each year of the above period, commencing the 1st of July, 1839, and ending on the 30th of June, respectively. 2. A Return of all Writs of *fi. fa.* or *ca. sa.* that have been issued out of the said Court, in each successive year of the same period, with the amount of debt and costs endorsed thereon respectively. 3. A Return of all such Writs as have been returned executed by the Sheriff in the said period, with the respective amounts levied thereon, and paid over to the plaintiffs. 4. A Return of all Insolvencies that have taken place under the present Insolvent Act, with the amount of dividends which have been paid thereon respectively, as far as any payments of dividends have been made. 5. A Return of the Assets and Liabilities of all the Colonial and British Banks since the passing of the law requiring such returns, the same to specify in addition to all other usual particulars, the amount of money which has been deposited therein, respectively, during the above period at interest; the respective rates and amount of interest that have been paid thereon, and the rate of dividend declared by such Banks respectively, together with the reserved fund; or property at the end of each half year. 6th. A Return of all harbour and Port Dues, including Pilotage, Lightage, Water Police Rates, and all other charges whatever. On vessels visiting this Port, distinguishing between the charges on Foreign and British Bottoms, if any difference exists; distinguishing also any difference that may be in the above charges as to the coasting vessels. 7. A Return of all Imports and Exports for the Colony, including Port Phillip, for the last five years, and of the amount of the entire expenditure during each year of the same period, for the Military, Convicts, Penal Settlements; and all other charges paid out of the Military Chest, or by Drafts on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved an adjournment to Tuesday next, at four o'clock. He explained that the motion which had just been agreed to was not positively binding on all occasions of emergency, such as the pressure of other public business on the members of the Council; and he put it to the House whether the present was not such an occasion.

Motion carried.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday next, at four o'clock P.M.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

MR. MURRAY: 1. That this Council do appoint a Committee to enquire into the provisions of an Act passed in the 5th and 6th year of Queen Victoria, for regulating the price of Land in the Australian colonies, so far as they apply to New South Wales; and to prepare a petition, praying that free grants may be given to newly arrived settlers, in proportion to the cost incurred in their passage and that of their families, or to the number of labourers they introduce into this colony; and to suggest such other alterations as circumstances may appear to require.

DR. LANG: 1. That he will move an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency may be pleased to order to be laid before the Council the following Returns: 1. Return of the ordinary Revenue arising from all sources, (with the exception of the Revenue arising from the sale of waste land) derived from the province of Port Phillip, from the period of its first settlement as a dependency of this colony, till the close of the year 1842, distinguishing the amount for each year. 2. Return of the whole expenditure actually incurred for the government of the province of Port Phillip during the same period; distinguishing the amount for each year. 3. Return of the Revenue arising from the sale of Crown Land and Town Allotments in Port Phillip during the same period. 4. Return of the expenditure actually incurred for Immigration into Port Phillip, during the same period. 5. Return of the actual Expenditure, for the year 1842, for the encouragement and promotion of General Education throughout this territory; distinguishing the various amounts paid by the Government—the parties to or for whom such payments were made—and the religious denominations to which they respectively belong; with such additional information as shall serve to exhibit the principle on which these payments were made. 6. Return of the Revenue derived from the Post Office Establishment of the Colony, for the year 1842, and of the actual expenditure of that Establishment during the same period: the various rates of postage chargeable on letters, and the number of letters (if it can be ascertained) passed free of postage during that year.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

DR. NICHOLSON: 1. That a select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the means for reviving Immigration, and for insuring the continuous introduction of a due supply of shepherds and agricultural labourers;—an adequate supply of labour, and an increase of population, being essential to the present interests, and future advancement of the colony.

MR. THERRY: 1. That a Committee be appointed to make necessary arrangements for the fitting up and opening of the Library of this Council; and that the Committee consist of Dr. Nicholson (Chairman), the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Elwin, and Mr. Ebden.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

DR. NICHOLSON: 1. That it is highly expedient that a paid agent, of sufficient knowledge, ability, and influence, should be appointed on behalf of the colony, to reside in London, for the following, amongst other purposes:—To advocate with Her Majesty's Ministers, the two Houses of Parliament, the Press, and the British public, the interests of the colony; with a view more especially to secure a due attention to its claims on the part of the Home Government, and to demonstrate its eligibility as a field for the advantageous employment of the surplus population and capital of the United Kingdom.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

MR. WINDEYER. 1. That a select Committee be appointed to consider of the means of staying the further evil consequences to be apprehended from the monetary confusion lately and still prevalent in the colony.

2. That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he would be pleased to order to be laid before this Council, an account of the number of convicts assigned to private service in each police district of the colony, respectively; of the number of the same unassigned, with the locality of their employment; and of the number of ticket-of-leave holders, distinguishing the sexes in each case.

3. That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty to be pleased to direct Her Ambassadors, Consuls, or other Ministers in the different States of North and South America, to collect such information as may be in their power, relative to the culture of wheat, with the cost of growing, transporting, and shipping, the same in the said States, and that Her Majesty will cause the information so collected to be laid before this Council.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—CIVIL SIDE.

THURSDAY.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Burton, and Captain Deloitte and Dr. Mitchell, Assessors.

DINGWALL V. WILSON.

This was an action brought by David Dingwall, of Sydney, engineer, against Dr. Wilson, of Braidwood, to recover damages for goods sold and delivered. The total amount of the claim was £298 7s. 2d., but the damages were laid in the declaration at £500. The case for the plaintiff was conducted by Mr. Windeyer, and subsequently (in the absence of that gentleman) by Mr. Michie. The defence was conducted by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Broadhurst.

From the evidence adduced in this case it appeared that the defendant had formerly engaged an engineer and wheelwright named James Jeffries, at a salary of £2 15s. per week and rations, to erect a mill on his (the defendant's) estate, at Braidwood, and that it was by the order principally of this person that the goods furnished by the plaintiff had been delivered; on the behalf of the plaintiff the evidence of Jeffries was taken, who positively stated that he had been authorised by the defendant to order the articles in question, and that the latter had agreed to pay for all goods that were delivered upon such an order. He also proved, *seriatim*, the correctness of nearly all the items in the plaintiff's bill of particulars, and gave it, as his positive opinion, that the charge made to each of those items was reasonable. The evidence of this witness was confirmed by the testimony of several others, both as to the delivery and value of the work; but it was left unsupported with regard to the defendant having guaranteed to pay the plaintiff's charges. The main ground of defence was, that the witness Jeffries possessed no authority to order the greater portions of the articles and works for which the plaintiff had charged Dr. Wilson; inasmuch as most of the work so charged for, ought to have been done by himself. Mr. Burdekin, of George-street, was also called to prove that the charges were exorbitant; and gave it as his opinion, that the plaintiff would be well paid for all the work he had done, and all the goods he had supplied, if he received a full third less than the sum he charged. Part of the amount had been furnished on behalf of Dingwall by Messrs. Russell Brothers, and Mr. P. W. Russell being sworn to the correctness of the entry made, and of the weight of all ironwork, a person named Hillier, formerly a clerk in the service of Messrs. Russell, was called on behalf of the defence, who swore that two of the articles in question, namely, a wheel and a pillar had been entered in the book as of much greater weight than they really were; but as this witness appeared too much at issue with his late master, his evidence was regarded as doubtful.

After the case on both sides had been gone through with, His HONOR summed up, and the Assessors, after considering the matter for some time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £187 14s. 4d.

This case occupied the Court nearly the whole of the day; and the only other business done, was the hearing and disproving of a few undefended causes.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Richard Dawson, a first meeting, at ten o'clock.

Thomas B. Humphrey, a special meeting, at eleven.

Samuel Peek and Co., an adjourned meeting, at one.

NEW INSOLVENT.—The following schedule was filed yesterday, viz.: John Newsham, of Dixon-street, Sydney, soap manufacturer: Debts, £2021 5s. 2d. Assets, personal property, £260; outstanding debts, £1634. Balance deficiency, £127 5s. 2d.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—A full report of the proceedings of this meeting will be found in the fourth page of this day's *Herald*.

THE SYDNEY COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.—The sittings of this Court will be resumed to-day at ten o'clock in the New Court House at Woolloomooloo. There are about twenty cases for hearing, the greater part of the defendants being out on bail.

THE HOWE'S ISLAND CASE.—After the business before the Police Court had been disposed of yesterday, Mr. Brenan stated that he had been honoured by His Excellency with an interview on the subject of Moss's case, and that, His Excellency being of opinion that he had no jurisdiction in the case, all that he could do was to order that Mr. Dillon, the attorney in the case, should be supplied with certified copies of the affidavits. Mr. Nichols, who happened to be present, suggested (as *amicus curiæ*) that the affidavits might with advantage be submitted to the opinion of the Attorney-General: for although the Governor might think Howe's Island beyond the bounds of his authority, it was probable that, under an old Colonial Act, the Attorney-General would be able to obtain a Bench warrant from the Judges of the Supreme Court.

ROBBERY ON BOARD THE "PARKFIELD."—About nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, a double cased silver hunting watch was abstracted from the berth belonging to the steward, on board the *Parkfield*. Information was lodged with the Water Police, who have since ascertained that a similar watch has been offered for sale, at different watchmakers' shops in Sydney, by a person who answers the description of one recently discharged from the ship.

STATE OF THE LAW RELATIVE TO COLONIAL TRADE.—Under the existing laws by which the connexion between the British and Colonial merchants are governed, any individual of the former class, who has pecuniary claim against a person in the colonies, is allowed to prove the same by making a formal declaration (without being sworn), which declaration, upon being authenticated by the proper notarial attestation, is admissible as evidence in the declarant's favour in any of the colonial Courts. During the sittings of the Supreme Court on Wednesday, a case came on in which the principle evidence adduced to support the claim of the plaintiff was of this description, and, in putting the case to the assessors, His Honor remarked, that this mode of proof, besides making the plaintiff a witness in his own case, was contrary to the common law in two of its most important points, (namely, the requisition,) that all evidence should be given on oath, and that the person so giving evidence should be present in Court, in order that he might be subjected, if necessary, to cross-examination. A proper representation of these inconveniences had (he added) been made to the authorities in Great Britain, and it was therefore highly probable that the evil would be very speedily remedied.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—The general list at this Court, yesterday, contained in all fifteen cases, which were disposed of before Mr. Brenan, as follows:—Peter M'Grath, for stealing sundry articles of bedroom furniture, the property of Henry Kelk, committed. Hyam Marks and Richard Valentine, for stealing Mr. Heydon's cash-box, remanded. John Smith, for being drunk and illegally on Mr. Baylis's premises, remanded. John Macintosh, for an assault on his brother Robert Macintosh, bound to the peace, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each. Peter Mott, for attempting to break into a house, bound to the peace. Jane Jones, for a breach of the peace, bound to keep the peace. Maurice Magney, fraud, discharged. John Thornton and Henry Hughes, on suspicion of being the men who have been committing the robberies on the Parramatta and Liverpool roads, remanded, in order to allow time for the persons robbed to come forward and identify them. William Gurbett, a private of the 80th Regiment, on a charge of robbery, also remanded. Charles Smith, a working man, for an assault, discharged. John Baldwin, for riding on his dray, paid 12s. 6d. John Jenkins, on suspicion of being concerned in a robbery, remanded. Fergusson Hall, for being a rogue and vagabond, remanded. Mary Ann Woodfield, for being a prostitute, three months to Sydney Gaol. And Bridgett Connors, on a like charge, and being drunk, one month to Sydney Gaol. The drunkards' list contained but seven charges, one of which was discharged; one woman went an hour to the stocks; and the remaining five men, two paid 11s. each, and the other three went twelve hours each to the mill.

WATER POLICE COURT.—There were but two cases on the list yesterday, both of which were charges of drunkenness. To these the defendants pleaded guilty, and paid a fine of 10s. each, with 1s. costs.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(*From our various Correspondents.*)

DUNGOG.

I AM sorry to say that crime, to whatever cause attributable, is daily on the increase in this district; and that scenes of drunkenness and riot, unprecedented in our little community, are almost every day to be witnessed. Even the Sabbath is not exempt from the profanation of that all-debasing vice. On last Sunday week, two men (one a ticket-of-leave holder) were lying drunk, near the high road, in front of one of our public-houses,—and what seems most extraordinary, no steps have been taken to prevent a repetition of the offence, by bringing the parties to justice.

On Wednesday last, Robert Skinner, an overseer of Mr. Cook's, laid an information against a man named Joseph Gold for having committed a nameless offence, near Dungog. The man accused was brought before Mr. Cook, and, on the evidence of Skinner, who swore positively to Gold's identity, committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Court. On the following day, Skinner again came before his master and stated that the man (Gold) was innocent; but accused an immigrant, of previous good character, named Kelly, of having perpetrated the horrid crime for which Gold the day before was committed. Gold was of course discharged, and the unfortunate man Kelly taken from the bosom of his wife and family, and committed to take his trial. The greatest sympathy exists here for Kelly, not only on account of his good moral character, but because no credence can be placed on Skinner's oath, after his swearing so positively against Gold.

The Blacks, who for years have been harmless here, are again beginning to cause annoyance to the settlers. A stock keeper of John Mackay, Esq., lately discovered a heifer of his master's on the Gloucester Ranges with three spears trailing to it. Mr. Mackay applied to the authorities here for protection, but was informed that there was no police force disposable for such purposes. We should think that the ordinary police force of the district, if efficient, is ample enough for the protection of ourselves and properties. We have also heard that the folds of the Australian Agricultural Company have been visited by those sable delinquents, and several sheep taken away. The Company's servants went in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing a black, who, with two others, was detected roasting the carcasses of two sheep. The black was safely lodged in the lock-up at Stroud.

We hope that Captain King will, with that promptitude and vigour which characterises all his proceedings, adopt some measures for the protection (not only of the Company's flocks and herds) but also of those of the settlers in general, who now look to him in their emergency for protection.

We have heard with the greatest satisfaction, that Major Johnston is appointed warden of our embryo District Council, and we hail the appointment of the worthy Major (who has gained the confidence and esteem of all classes in this and the neighbouring districts), as a favourable omen of the way the system will work.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LISTS OF VOTES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The judicious method you have commenced with, by publishing the name of each member of Council, and stating how they have voted, either for or against each measure that is brought before the Council, is highly approved of in this town and the whole neighbourhood, and, in my opinion, you are entitled to the thanks of every voter in the colony for so doing, as it gives the voters in each district throughout the colony an opportunity to see how their respective members vote, and they may judge by their actions whether they have fulfilled the promises and pledges they have given previous to their election, and whether they are worthy to be re-elected at the expiration of the five years, or before, in case the Council might be dissolved. I hope, gentlemen, you will keep your eyes on them, and continue as you have commenced, without variation.

By publishing the above, gentlemen, you will much oblige your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Windsor, August 9.

[We can only publish lists of votes when a division takes place: we should be very often committing errors if we were to attempt to give the names of voters when no division takes place.—EDS.]

THE INSOLVENT ACT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Encouraged by the sentiments of Mr. M'Leay, expressed at his nomination to a membership of the Colonial Legislature; and by the letters of a certain able writer in your paper, whose assumed name I forget; I venture to suggest that the first measure to engage the attention of the Legislature be a modification of Judge Burton's Law.

Mr. W. C. Wentworth very significantly designated that law *a purge*; but I am sure the colony has had purging enough: now we want restoratives. What benefit could result from the continuance of that law beyond three months I could never discover; and having well considered the subject, I have arrived at the conclusion that it is the principal cause of our present depression. That law, to adopt Mr. W.'s figure, has not only removed unhealthy materials, it has destroyed the vitals—in a very short time there will be neither stomach nor bowels left—they will be all carried out.

Independently of the manifest worthlessness of the skeleton of a man, or, as in this case, the skeleton of a colony,—the law in question contains fundamentally a principle of injustice, inasmuch as those creditors only who are on the spot can obtain their rights; while there is nothing for the creditor at a distance, who perhaps has the greatest stake. Not only are his rights overlooked, but his goods are sold to pay colonial creditors; and it needs but little acquaintance with human nature to perceive what devices to entrap, this defect in the law must lead to.

That law, and the necessary exposure of the condition of the many hundreds who have been obliged to place themselves under it—some of them the most wealthy men in the colony—have led the merchants at a distance to distrust us; they will have no dealings with the skeleton of a colony, a community of bankrupts. But the mischief does not stop here; there are hundreds of persons at home who, having capital, desire to emigrate hither, to provide for their children; but they cannot come. The shipowner cannot get a freight outwards, and if he could, the chances he thinks of getting a return freight are very small, by reason of this legalised colonial rapacity. People at a distance, whose imaginations are naturally excited, conceive that the same injustice pervades all our transactions, and that we are a nation of rogues; in fact, the daily addition to our list of insolvents publish it to the whole world that we are not to be trusted.

But the evil effects of that law do not rest here, although these, but for a merciful Providence, would have been sufficient to overwhelm us irrecoverably. I informed a friend who wishes to emigrate with a large family, that he might depend on getting eight per cent.; this information I sent him three months ago,—now I am told I can get money for seven per cent. So that not only are sheep, horned cattle, and land, worth less than one-fourth of their value two years ago, but money itself is sinking fast, and we shall be able to borrow at three and a half per cent. within six months.

Now, what good can be expected from this depreciation of property of every kind? Would it not be more consistent with the real interests of the colonists and of the empire to arrest this progress downwards? You will say, how is it to be done? At present I have only time to reply, by fixing the value of colonial property on an average of years, and by comparison with the value which colonial produce has commanded in European and American markets. Upon these averages determine what an acre of land is worth, and settle the value of animal and other produce; pass a law to restrain from legal coercion; pass another to limit interest to twice the amount which money brings in London; and secure the creditor by prohibiting the sale of the debtor, of any property within the estimated amount of his debts, calculated, not by Sheriff's sales, but by these averages, and the fixed value of money.

At present these absurdities and oppression are of daily occurrence; persons in great difficulties, and with the desire of concealment, borrow at 12½ per cent.;—their horned cattle are sold at less than 20s., and their sheep at the price of barn-door fowls.

Yours, I.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE COLONY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In my opinion, the following causes have greatly contributed to our monetary difficulties:—

1st.—One million expended in introducing labourers, shepherds, servants, and mechanics and their families.

2nd.—Two millions expended in importing grain, merchandise, &c., for their support, clothing, &c.

3rd.—The want of country stores.

4th.—The want of country banks, and a "written order currency in the interior."

5th.—A defective make-shift system of country work in general.

6th.—The want of colonial manufactures.

7th.—The absolute power allowed bank directors in granting bank accommodations.

8th.—Ditto ditto allowed editors, and those who *assume* their power, in publishing or rejecting correspondence—thus giving one-sided statements on most subjects of colonial interest, blinding the public and injuring the authorities: an evil that may be remedied by enactment.

AN OLD HAND.

[We insert this funny communication on account of the last suggestion, that editors of newspapers should be by law prevented from rejecting correspondence sent to them, which is truly original.—EDS.]

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me, through the columns of your independent journal, to inform the numerous creditors of Dr. Fattorini, who may have received two letters signed "A Creditor," that the first letter has been written by that "really extraordinary culprit John Kinnear, whose sentence of transportation for life was accompanied with an intimation from the Judge, that the law was altered, or there never was a case which more richly deserved capital punishment."—(I quote, gentlemen, from a London paper, dated April 8, 1838.) And it appears that "the skulking and assassin-like career of this veteran plunderer" is still exercised "in working out his nefarious and deeply-laid plans of villany."

The writer of the second anonymous slander is Mrs. Georgiana Kinnear, who is equally well known.

With such information, gentlemen, I leave the documents for what they are worth in your estimation.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES TEMPLETON.

BLUNDERS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I have frequently been both annoyed and amused at the strange and unpardonable blunders which are so often perpetrated by the journals in the mother country, respecting this colony. Last year the London *Times* (the "thunderer of the British Press," as it is called) informed its numerous readers that New South Wales was in a woefully bad way, but *depended* upon their clip of wool, *valued at eighty thousand pounds*, to relieve us from our distress!

I now enclose an extract from one of the London journals, which has been copied (last February) into a great many of the provincial newspapers, without either note or comment; and I have not seen any contradiction of the following ridiculous statements:—

"Files of Sydney papers to 14th July, and Mauritius to the 8th October, have come to hand. In the latter there is nothing to notice. The former state the virtual passing of the Municipal Bill, and represent the markets as very firm, *and likely to take a considerable rise*, unless the present glut of money in this country should induce shipments; but they expect little from England, in consequence of the want of confidence. *The extraordinary quantity of twelve millions of pounds of salt provisions had been imported into New South Wales during* 1841, *at a probable cost to the colony of* £500,000; yet they call it an agricultural colony, which, by proper management, ought to export."

It will be in the recollection of your readers that Mr. Richard Jones called for a return of the salted provisions imported into New South Wales for the years 1835 to 1841, inclusive. The return was ordered to be printed by the late Legislative Council, and showed that in the above *seven years* more than twelve million pounds of salt meat had been imported, the entered value of which was something above £270,000. This is the true statement. The people in England must have thought that our *ruling passion was pork* when they read that a community which did not number more than 130,000 persons had imported twelve million pounds of salt beef and pork *in one year*, at a cost to us of *half a million of money*—exactly the amount that our yearly clip of wool is considered to be worth.

We are still in want of a really useful book on New South Wales, to tell the people at home what we are; for they seem to know as much about us now as they did twenty years ago. I am, &c., R. B.

Sydney, August 8.

NEW TOWNSHIPS—WILTON.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In the *Herald*, some few months ago, I noticed an advertisement from the *Government Gazette*, announcing a new township to be called *Wilton* (and *now* advertised for sale), which had been laid out on the new line of road (*intended*) from Appin to Lupton's Inn, on the South Road, and stating that a plan was to be seen at the Surveyor General's office. Now, as our worthy and straight-forward Governor has taken a great deal of credit for the reforms he has effected in this overgrown and most expensive—and, I may add, most inefficient—department, it did seem passing strange to me that the Governor should have sanctioned the survey and plan of a new township, *on a road which is not yet opened*, and which will in all probability be a *mere bridle road* for many years to come; and it is very questionable whether it ever will be opened.

I would be glad to know *the means* that were adopted to obtain His Excellency's consent to this waste of public money, as it is notorious that the Governor has never seen this road *except on paper!* although His Excellency, in November last, actually passed the spot where this new line is intended to come out, without once looking at it. There is an old proverb, that "Where there is *a will*, there is *a way*;" but I would propose a different version of the adage, and say, "Where there is (to be) *a Wilton*, there *shall be a way*." And as a *second* township is spoken of on this Great New South Road, I would humbly suggest that it be named *Shall-town*.

I am, &c.,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Sydney, August 8.

To Ryan Brenan, Esq., P. M.

"Hear land o' cakes and brither Scots,
Frae maiden Kirk to John O'Groats,
If there's a hole in a' yer coats,
I rede ye tent it;
A chiel's amang ye takin notes,
An faith he'l prent it."

SIR,—You may remember that about nine weeks ago you committed me to take my trial, on the oaths of two persons, named Williams and Smith, for obtaining "five shillings under false pretences," and that you refused any evidence to disprove the charge, though such, of most unquestionable character, attended to disprove the charge. You, however, had the goodness to offer me bail—but that was to a large amount—and you knew I was a stranger in this place; I was, therefore, consigned to the watchhouse, and there my friends were refused conference with me, or to render me food or a blanket, for two days and nights.

It was through the unexpected assiduity of a humane individual, without solicitation, who knew the proceeding, that bail was obtained for your acceptance; but you were too busy canvassing for your election to attend to it: so I was handcuffed to felons and conveyed to gaol. With these I was confined and fed till your ambition was discomfited, and then when my friends offered bail, they were answered that it was too late, and that I could only be liberated by *habeas corpus*, which would cost about ten pounds. My circumstances at that time happening to be inadequate to the demand, and I unwilling to incur a debt, refused their offer of release till the sessions, which were held six days after.

It appeared from the subsequent investigation of the Judges, that it was from your neglect in not forwarding affidavits to the Attorney-General, that many cases, with mine, were not registered for trial then, and some prisoners were discharged without it at the close of the Supreme Court.

I, unfortunately, did not accept the offer of the Judges, not knowing the law, nor their power so to do; consequently, I have been nine weeks incarcerated in a cell in the midst of winter, fed on gaol rations, laid on the bare stone with but two cloths, that had once been blankets, for covering from the night wind of the open windows, and subject to all the disease that such treatment might invoke, or death was the most probable result.

On enquiry you may find that to-day the jury, clearly seeing the unfounded accusation of the prosecutors, dismissed the case without hearing *one witness in defence*, and that with honourable disgust.

I beg most respectfully to state, that I do not thus address you through any vindictive feeling, either as a magistrate or a private gentleman; but with the single motive of obviating similar outrages on the justice due to a Briton who has the privilege to expect it. I therefore caution you that so long as you wield the sword you watch the scale.

I trust that the publication of this letter to you may prevent a recurrence of similar evils to my fellow-citizens, by causing you to be more careful and attentive where reputation and liberty (and that being the all) is at stake; so that when you fill the municipal chair you be mindful of the frog that popped his head from the water, to the boys throwing stones therein, saying, "Mind, if that be sport to you, it is death to us."

I am, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
JOHN WOODCOCK GRAVES.

Sydney, August 2.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY EVENING.—The packet ship *United States*, Captain Britton, which sailed from New York on the 16th ult, unable to beat up the channel, was boarded off Belfast by a pilot, and her despatches have arrived to day from that port in the steamer. The regular day of the packet's sailing was the 13th, but she brings us intelligence three days later. The days of Sir Charles Bagot are numbered, and the probability is, that before the arrival of his successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, he will have ceased to exist. The latest advices from Kingston, the 6th ult, represent his situation as very precarious. Dropsy had supervened, and all hopes of permanent recovery, or even of a brief existence, was at an end. The bulletin issued that day is to the following effect:—"His Excellency the governor-general has, since Wednesday last, experienced an increase of unfavourable symptoms, which continue unalleviated this morning. (Signed) W. Home, W. C. Gwynn. Government-house, Feb. 4, 1843."—The Canadian parliament was prorogued on the 4th of February to the 18th of March, but was not then expected to meet for the despatch of business.

Some anxiety had been caused at Montreal, and in the district, by the riotous conduct of the labourers employed upon the Lachine canal, and who, in consequence of the frost, had been for some time out of work. They had armed themselves with bludgeons, and in some instances with firearms, and their conduct was so outrageous that it was deemed necessary to send two companies of the 71st regiment, and a detachment of dragoons, to arrest the ringleaders and restore order. The workmen are said to be chiefly Irish emigrants. The weather, in both Canada and the States, was very severe.

Colonel Robertson, who came to England *some time ago*, to negotiate a loan on behalf of the federal government, has published a letter in the American papers from Messrs Overend, Gurney, and Co., the bankers, who have had so much to do with American securities, in which those gentlemen impress upon the federal government the necessity and the justice of assuming the states' debts under certain conditions. The colonel strengthens the proposition by the results of his own experience in this country, and speaks of the irritating feeling which exists amongst capitalists on this side of the water, about American securities. The legislature of Massachussetts had repealed the law for preventing the intermarriages of blacks and whites by 182 to 116. The Texian Congress had passed a bill providing for the defence of the frontier. The impression was, that Texas would be invaded in the spring, and a writer says that they were about holding a mass meeting on the occasion. A number of consuls had been appointed, amongst others Mr. F. B. Ogden, of Liverpool, a gentleman who is now residing here, and who formerly acted in the same capacity for the United States. Two or three small debates had taken place in the senate relative to the Oregon territory. A motion was made to reconsider the subject. The voting showed 24 on each side—a tie; so that the bill went to the House of Representatives. On the 9th in congress, the Oregon bill was received from the senate, and it was moved that it be committed to the committee on military affairs, which was lost; as was also a motion that it be referred to a committee of the whole. It was then proposed to be committed to the committee on foreign affairs, of which Mr. Adams is chairman, which was carried. This, we believe, is considered as a defeat by its authors. In the senate a bill to prohibit private expresses on railways had reached a third reading. They interfere, it is contended, with the post-office revenue. The sword of General Washington, and the walking-stick of Benjamin Franklin, had been presented to the people of the United States by Mr. Summres, in the House of Representatives, at the request of one of his constituents, who owned the relics, amidst what is described as a scene of great interest. President Tyler had addressed a message to congress relative to the finances of the United States. The president intimates that, even with the authority to issue treasury notes, the expenditure may exceed the estimates.

BIRTH.

On the 6th instant, at Strathallyn, Upper Paterson, Mrs. Dalglish, of a son.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Bank, Gas, and other Shares.

MR. I. SIMMONS.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise.

MR. J. K. HEYDON.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At his Rooms, this evening, eight Farms at Cook's River, Books, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Wool, Tierces in Shooks, Bullock Hides, Fat, Drip Stones, and condemned Barrack Stores; also, at the Dockyard, Anchors, Cables, Compass, Rope, Blocks, and a lot of Unserviceable Articles.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Nails, Glassware, &c.

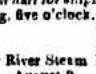
MR. CAMPBELL.—On the Premises, Macquarie-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

COUNTRY SALES.

MR. J. P. LLOYD.—At Middleton's Hotel, Yass, August 17, Land.

MR. T. M. SLOMAN.—At Rotton's New Inn, Bathurst, August 18, 553 Ewes and 5000 Sheep, &c.; at Read's Inn, Bathurst, August 25, Monthly Sale of Stock.

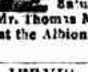
"SHAMROCK" TO PORT PHILLIP.



NOTICE.—Passengers are requested to leave their names at the Wharf by twelve o'clock on Saturday, for clearance at the Water Police Office, and shippers are respectfully informed that goods should be at the Wharf for shipment this trip by Saturday Evening, five o'clock.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, August 9. 2155

FOR PATTERSON RIVER,



THE regular trading cutter *TRAVELLER'S BRIDE* will sail for the above River on Saturday, the 12th instant. Apply to Mr. Thomas Magrer, Market-street, or on board, at the Albion Wharf.

2129 DAVID BROWN.

FOR JERVIS BAY, ULLADULLA, BROULEE, AND THE MORUYA RIVER.

THE regular trader and fast-sailing schooner *SELINA*, will positively sail for Broulee and the Moruya River, on Monday, the 15th of August. Should sufficient inducement offer, will call at Jervis Bay, Ulladulla Bermagui, or Twofold Bay. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at Dalgarno's Wharf. 2133

FOR LAUNCESTON.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE BRIG *SKERNE*, W. T. Shell, Commander, having a greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. Good accommodation for passengers, apply to

W. S. DELOITTE AND CO.,
Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point.
Sydney, August 10. 2132

JUST ARRIVED, from Cavendish-square, and on sale at the Stores of J. TAYLOR, Hunter-street, for the benefit of the Society for the Relief of Officers' Widows, one case of splendid Needlework, together with
Linens
Dresses
Ribbons
Wires
Pianos
Carriages. 2131

NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

On Thursday, the 29th June, and on every succeeding Thursday, will be published, price Sixpence, a new Weekly Paper, entitled the

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OBSERVER

EDITED BY MR. JOHN STEPHENS.

The announcement of the publication of another paper in the limited community of South Australia may at first startle our friends and the public; but when it is stated that the journal for which a share of patronage is about to be solicited will be marked by features peculiar to itself, and will not depend for support upon successful rivalry with the existing colonial press, it is necessary to define the grounds on which its distinctive claims will rest.

A paper embodying all the news of the week, and a due proportion of light literature (a species of reading specially demanded by the thinly scattered population of these colonies, to whom larger works are inaccessible, and who are far away removed from the many sources of amusement which abound in older and more populous countries), without at all descending into the arena of politics, is a desideratum in South Australia. In fact the political and pugnacious character of the press of this colony is, and always has been, one of its greatest reproaches, and a source of deep regret to its disinterested friends and supporters at home, as well as to the more respectable and enlightened members of its own community; nor has this circumstance contributed in any small degree to retard the prosperous career of our adopted country.

Such will *not* be the character of the *South Australian Observer*. Whilst open to all parties for the temperate and manly expression of their opinions, it will be uncontroll'd by any, the proprietor's object in its establishment being, not to promulgate party politics, but to promote peace and good-will amongst men, and to subserve the paramount interests of justice, truth, and charity. Politics, as such, will therefore be carefully excluded from its columns, but every political occurrence will be jotted down amongst he events of the week.

The first object, then, of the editor of the *South Australian Observer* will be to make it a good *news*-paper, by publishing, in a digested and readable form, an impartial record of all the local news, accompanied by occasional notices from intelligent settlers on the pastoral, agricultural, and commercial progress, prospects, and capabilities of the colony, not omitting its statistical details; 2ndly, by presenting his subscribers with an epitome of everything of real interest in the neighbouring colonies, compiled from colonial papers or from private correspondence; and 3rdly, by recording, from time to time, a reflection of the home news, divested of all party bias and chronicling every important event which may transpire on the great theatre of the world.

The *South Australian Observer* will also contain extracts from the English journals referring to South Australia, or to colonial subjects in general; and not only will the editor busy himself to cull for his readers the light flowers of literature, but to search for facts from the fields of scientific inquiry and practical observation. The usual commercial and shipping intelligence, the colonial markets, prices current, &c., will likewise be presented in a form specially adapted for the information of the colonists.

It is the intention of the editor and proprietor of the *South Australian Observer* to steer as clear of the conflicting theological opinions of the day as of its political partizanships; at the same time the religious operations of each denomination of professing Christians, and the proceedings of the courts of law, and public meetings, the progress of temperance and other philanthropic and benevolent societies, and the fashionable movements of our *haut ton*, will be faithfully recorded.

Original correspondence will form another, and in the opinion of the editor not an uninteresting feature, of the projected journal; and in making this announcement he relies with confidence upon the promised aid of several literary pens whose ambition it is with him to interchange useful thought and feeling, to promote inquiry, and to diffuse information without provoking the angry passions or selfish jealousies of their fellow colonists. And here it may be proper to state, that personality of every description will be studiously avoided in the correspondence department, as well as in the editorial columns; but at the same time the editor will not shrink from exposing the misrepresentations of the press, or the malversations of individuals, whenever he deems the welfare of the colony or the colonists in danger of being perilled.

Poetry will have its niche in the columns of the *South Australian Observer*; and should original pieces of sufficient merit and variety not be forthcoming, selections will be made from the best English and continental poets of the day; and as

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relish'd by the wisest men,"

the *South Australian Observer* will contain a fair sprinkling of *bon mots*, *on dits*, comicality, and fun, whilst care will be taken in all things not to offend the most delicate or fastidious ear.

Whilst it will be the proprietor's aim to make the *South Australian Observer* an unobjectionable medium of constant communication between the colonists and their friends and connexions in the mother country, it will present a novel and most desirable advertising channel to merchants, ship-brokers, manufacturers, auctioneers, general agents, tradesmen, mechanists, &c., who may be desirous to give greater publicity to their various trades, productions, or articles of merchandise.

In a word, it will be the constant aim of the editor to improve the taste, to extend the knowledge, and to confirm the higher principles of his readers, and to render the *South Australian Observer* equally acceptable to the capitalist, the landholder, and the merchant, on the one hand, and the bushman, the handicraftsman, and the labourer on the other, by conducting it upon the common grounds of their mutual agreement, rather than by fostering the widely-differing political feeling and mere private interests of his fellow countrymen who, with their wives and little ones, have transplanted themselves to these shores to assist in founding a new empire, and not to fall out by the way.

Advertisements will be received upon the usual Colonial charges, namely, 6 lines and under (each insertion), 3s. 6d.; above 6 lines, 3d. per line.

Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers to the *South Australian Observer* are requested to leave their names at Mr. Platts's, Hindley-street, Adelaide, to whom all communications for the Editor must be addressed. 955

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE SAVINGS' BANK, GEORGE-STREET.

S. EMANUEL begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has re-opened his ESTABLISHMENT, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements, and will be ready for the inspection of the public on Saturday Evening, August 12th.

In tendering his thanks for past favours to those who have patronised him for the last TEN YEARS, S. Emanuel submits his confident hopes that they will extend to him their future support. He therefore calls their attention to his new and extensive assortment of

DRAPERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c., &c.

Together with a carefully selected stock of HOME-MADE GENTLEMEN'S AND SLOP CLOTHING,

which he has imported direct from the first LONDON HOUSES, and which are of those descriptions best adapted for this colony.

S. Emanuel, being fully aware that the pressure of the times calls for both CHEAP and GOOD articles, is determined to sell at the least remunerating scale of profit.

A detailed catalogue of the goods comprised in his stock would far exceed the limits of an advertisement.

S. E. therefore solicits the favour of a visit from his friends. To the LADIES OF THE COLONY he particularly addresses himself, assuring them that the most careful deference has been had, whether as regards FASHION OR QUALITY, to the selection of his Stock.

To his Country friends S. E. begs to add, that their orders will meet with prompt and punctual attention, and with a reliance on the past as a guarantee for the future, he submits his claims with confidence to the public.

George-street, opposite the Savings' Bank. 2137

JUST ARRIVED, EX "EUPHRATES,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of PISTOLS, consisting of—
Duelling pistols, in cases, by Manton, complete
Officers' ditto, with swivel ramrods
Bolted secret trigger square barrel ditto
Ditto, inlaid stocks
Small pocket ditto, very superior.

At T. MAPPIN AND CO.'S,
Cutlery Manufactory, George-street, opposite the Old Treasury. 2144

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support afforded him during the last five years. In order to secure a continuation of their favours, he begs to inform them that the whole of his present Stock, more especially the remaining part of the Winter Goods, will be sold at such prices as he is confident was never before known, when the qualities of the articles are considered with the price. As the present state of things calls aloud for economy in every department, it is confidently hoped that he endeavours to meet the wishes of the public, and the alterations made will give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their patronage. As it is much more desirable that the Goods and the prices should be seen together, the practice of advertising prices has not in this instance been adopted. The public are invited to judge for themselves, a satisfactory result is guaranteed by

W. A. DOBSON,
Next to the Commercial Bank,
2152 George street.

FOR SALE, BY LATE ARRIVALS,

TAYLOR'S STOUT, in wood, Dunbar's brand
Ditto Bottled Ale and Stout
Ditto Brandy, in hogsheads
Ditto Gin
Ditto old Port and Sherry, in wood and bottle
Hennessy's Brandy, vint. 40

2151 CAMPBELL HILL, AND CO.

BENECARLO WINE.

A FEW Pipes and Hogsheads of Benecarlo Wine, ex *Rachel*, for sale by
2150 LAMB AND PARBURY.

ORANGE LAYERS.

THE best description of ORANGE TREES may be had in any quantity, on moderate terms, from J. HURD, Nursery and Seedsman, Macquarie-street, Parramatta. 2153

SYDNEY BANK SHARES.

THE undersigned can sell Sydney Bank Shares, or effect exchanges at the following rates:—

For £100 Sydney Bank Stock
£90—New South Wales
80—Commercial
60—Bank of Australasia
70—Union Bank
60—Gas-light
100—Alliance Assurance
100—Hunter River Steam Navigation

W. BARTON,
Share Broker.

Removed from Hunter-street, to King street, opposite the Auction Room of Mr. Stubbs.
August 10. 2145

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, that well-known Entire Horse *CLINKER*, imported about two years ago by Mr. Hill.

CLINKER is a chestnut Horse, bred by Mr. John White, of Rose Hill Farm near Downham, in Norfolk; he is by Ploughboy, out of Drudge; Drudge by Farmer's Glory, who was bred by that noted cart horse breeder Mr. Spinkes of Suffolk notoriety, at Downham. He gained the premium for being the best cart colt showed at that Fair; he obtained the premium at Ipswich for being the best three-year-old; and at Downham the same year, he likewise obtained a premium for the three year-olds. He was sold to a farmer of the name of Jackson, near Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, where he covered for three years, and proved himself a sure foal-getter, and was considered the best cart-horse in Buckinghamshire.

If the above Horse is not sold on or before the 20th August, he will not be for Sale after that date.

Terms will be liberal. Any further information can be had of the present proprietor.

HENRY HUDSON,
2126 Jim Crow Inn, Windsor.

NOTICE.

(To all whom it may concern.)

JOHN WALKER, Corn Factor, corner of York and Market Streets, having returned in his Schedule, an interest that he has, of one Hundred Pounds in the firm of Walker and Bryant, which is incorrect; the state of the firm has been examined by us, and when all liabilities are met by J. M. Bryant, John Walker has no claim or interest in the said firm.

J. M. BRYANT.
2157 WILLIAM CURRBY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Proprietors of Bonded Goods lodged in his Stores, that *the Collector* of Her Majesty's Customs has *notified* in the *Government Gazette of Saturday last*, the 7th instant, that the licence of these Bonded Stores will be cancelled on the 31st instant, they are therefore requested to remove their Goods to other Stores without farther delay, *and to pay all rents due thereon prior to their being removed*, in default the Goods will *be removed without further notice* after the 31st, to other Stores, at *the expense* of the Proprietors, *and double Store rent charged on them for the future.*

A. L. DE METZ.
Bonded Stores, Queen's-place, George-street.
August 10. 2138

ALL parties having claims on Mr. John Jones are requested to forward particulars of the same, without delay, to Mr. Want's Office (under cover to the trustees) for adjustment.

Sydney, August 10. 2142

NOTICE.

IF JAMES ANDERSON, who left a trunk, containing wearing apparel, with me, does not call and pay the debt he owes me, the said trunk and contents will be sold, fourteen days after this date, for the above debt and expenses.

WILLIAM WILLIMSON.
Goulburn-street, August 10. 2146

COTTAGE OR ALLOTMENT OF LAND WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, for Cash, a small Cottage of two or three Rooms, or an allotment of land within half an hour's walk of Sydney. Address free, stating lowest terms, and where the cottage or land may be seen, to A. B. C., care of Mr. Rowland, China Warehouse, No. 2, Market-street, near the City Theatre.

N. B.—An allotment of Land in the Town of Bathurst for sale. 2136

TO TIMBER DEALERS, &c.

WANTED, for St. Patrick's Church, about Six Thousand Feet of one and a quarter inch Hard Wood Flooring Boards. Tenders to be addressed to the Chairman of the Building Committee, (care of J. F. Hilly, Architect, York-street,) on Friday, August 11. 2166

CARRIER to the Bathurst district Wanted. Rate five shillings per cwt. Apply at 2, Church-hill. 2158

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply to Mr. Petty, Petty's Hotel.
Sydney, August 10. 2130

WANTED, two general house servants, that can cook and wash well. Testimonials as to character will be required. Application to be made to Mrs. Alfred Elyard, Surry Hills. 2128

WANTED, a Situation as Gardener, by a married man, who from practical experience has a thorough knowledge of the business in general, the laying out, raising, planting, care, &c., of orangeries, vineyards, fruit trees, and exotics from all tropical climates, as also agriculture; would have no objection to establish a nursery and market garden on conditional terms. Has had twenty years' practice in the vicinity of London, (as above), and five years' colonial experience. The many years he has been a practised gardener warrants him in offering his services. No objection to any part of the territory; is a Teetotaller; testimonials unexceptionable. Direct post paid, W. S. Y., *Herald* Office, will meet due attention. 2149

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, an order, drawn by David Berry, on A. Berry and Co., for £12, in favour of Joseph Ralph. Whoever returns the same to Mr. Venables, at the Blue Anchor, will receive the above reward.

N B.—Payment is stopped. 2163

HORSE LOST.

IN April last, from Mr. Lowe's Paddock, at Mudgee, a light bay horse, seven years' old, long tail, large splint under knee; branded on the near shoulder 3C, conjoined, and numbered underneath. Any person giving such information as may lead to his recovery will be rewarded on application to

CHARLES BLAXLAND,
2135 Gammon Plains.

WEATHER BOARDS and Flooring Boards Wanted, at Six Shillings per One Hundred feet. Apply at 2, Church hill. 2165

TO LET, in Upper Fort-street, fronting the Telegraph, one of those commodious three-story houses, at present occupied by the Rev. Dr. Ross. Possession can be had on and after the 20th September next, ensuing. For particulars apply to the proprietor, John Dailey, George-street North, opposite the Commissariat. August 10. 2134

TO BE LET, a cottage in Castlereagh-street, containing five rooms detached kitchen, pantry, store-room, stable and coach house, &c. Apply to Mr. H. Connell, corner of Bathurst and Elizabeth Streets, Hyde Park. 2164

SALES BY AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE THIS DAY.

J. K. HEYDON will Sell by Auction, THIS MORNING, at half past Ten precisely, at his Mart, King-street,

A great variety of good Household Furniture, the property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, comprising, amongst other things—
Two superior Pier Glasses
Handsome Chests of Drawers
Four-post, tent, and other Bedsteads, with palliasses, hangings, &c.
Canesent and other Chairs
Bedroom Furniture
Sofas, Tables, and a great variety of other articles.

Terms—Cash. 2156

THIS EVENING'S BOOK SALE.

W. G. MOORE will sell by Auction, THIS EVENING, at his Mart, Pitt-street, in addition to those advertised in the fourth page, the following
Sir J. Ross's Second Arctic Expedition, 2 vols., quarto
Hooke's History of Rome, 3 vols.
Pictorial History of England, 3 vols. quarto
Hume and Clark's History of England, 2 vols. quarto
Nicholson's Joiner's and Carpenter's Companion
Valentine Vox
Oliver Twist
Illustrated Family Bible
Burkitt on the New Testament
New Testament, pictorial edition
Cabinet of Arts, 3 vols., 1st, 2nd, and 3 d series
Memoirs of R. Morison, 2 vols.
Graham's Diseases of Females
Orfila on the Spine
Brande's Chemistry, 3 vols.

Terms—Cash. 2149

NOTICE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOSEPH M'EWING.

MR. CAMPBELL will sell by auction, on the premises, in Macquarie-street, THIS DAY, at eleven, a.m.,

Household furniture, and other effects, the property of the above named insolvent. 2141

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the City Mart, George street, THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock precisely,

RHS § 95, ex *Rachel*.

One bale, consisting of pilot coats, Petersham coats, roofing jackets, trowsers, and vests, more or less damaged by salt water.

Terms—Cash. 2148

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, & OTHERS.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the City Mart, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
Ladies' black veils
Eight dozen frock bodice
Cambric handkerchiefs
White shirts
Double and single breasted vests
Cord jackets and trousers
Eight-four and nine-four blankets
Ten kits pickled salmon

Terms at sale. 2141

THREE PACKAGES MEDICINES,

Damaged by sea water, ex *FANNY*, Andrews master, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms George street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

WD in diamond Cask § 4, containing medicines
S

ditto	Case § 5,	ditto	ditto
ditto	Case § 6,	ditto	ditto

Terms—Cash. 2162

SHAWLS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Forty five dozen printed tweeded and figured cotton shawls.

Terms—Cash. 2161

GREEN AND RED PAINT.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
Twenty-eight tins green paint, 28lbs. each
Ten kegs red ditto ditto ditto
Ten ditto green ditto ditto ditto

Terms—Cash. 2160

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at his Rooms, George-street, the undermentioned goods, damaged by salt water, ex *RACHEL*, Scott, master, from London.

J & J S § 570—One cask dry colours containing
56 lbs. sugar of lead
28 lbs. India red
2 cwt. Brunswick green
28 lbs. best vermillion
28 lbs. second ditto
588, 589, 590, and 591—Four casks containing 910 Bath bricks
580—One cask containing 3 cwt. pumice-stone
605, 608, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 618, 621.
Nine boxes patent wax candles.

Terms—Cash. 2159

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK IN TRADE.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on the premises of Thomas Wiseman, in Pitt-street, between the Victoria Theatre and King-street, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, positively without the least reserve,

The whole of the extensive Stock-in-Trade consisting of—
Persian cloth jackets, blue cloth ditto
Cassimere, velvet, and Valentia vests
Cashmere and Persian cloth coats
Superfine cloth coats and cloth trousers
Cassimere, tweed, and moleskin shooting coats
Gambroon, cantoon, and moleskin jackets
Plush and shag sleeved waistcoats
Marseilles waistcoats, drill trousers
White and coloured muslin dresses
White cord and drill riding trousers
Drill coats and jackets, blankets
White and coloured stays
Silk and cotton hose and half hose
Kid and lace gloves and mitts
Handkerchiefs, stocks, and stiffners
Leather belts, blue cloth caps
Hats, trunks, and chests
Velveteen waistcoats, Macintosh coats
Children's dresses, woollen shawls
Cloth, satin, and silk waistcoats
Pea and monkey jackets, flushing trousers
Blue pilot coats, waterproof coats
Shirts and Merino drawers
Silk and satin handkerchiefs
Silk and satin scarfs and stocks
Cord jackets and moleskin trousers
Duck and drill trousers and jackets
Boat cloaks and Attorneys' gowns
Red twill, blue and flannel shirts
Counterpanes, Gurnsey shirts
Braces, lambswool hose
And a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

Terms at Sale. 2154

BATHURST.

MR. THOMAS SLOMAN is instructed to sell by public auction, at Read's Inn, Bathurst, on the 25th instant, being the LAST FRIDAY of the MONTH, and the day on which he intends holding his

MONTHLY SALES,

About two hundred head of Horned Cattle, consisting of about FIFTY COWS, principally broken to bale, the residue of equal proportions of Bullocks, Heifers, and Steers.

Terms made known at sale.

Bathurst, August 7. 2127

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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

Wednesday.

This being the quarterly meeting of the Council, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, appeared in full costume.

Present: The Mayor, in the chair; Aldermen Allen, Broughton, Flood, Wilshire; Councillors Hunt, Macdermott, Smidmore, Neale, Holden, Taylor, Hill, Egan, Peacock, and D. Jones.

His Worship entered the Council Chamber at 12 o'clock, and introduced H. Condell, Esq., the Mayor of Melbourne, for whom a chair had been placed on the dais, on the left of the Mayor's seat.

The Town Clerk read the minutes of the preceding meeting of Council.

The Mayor addressed the Council as follows:

Gentlemen—Before entering on the business of our third quarterly meeting, for which purpose we are assembled here to-day, allow me to congratulate you on the good understanding which has hitherto existed amongst the members of this Council, and the temperate manner in which the various debates have been conducted. These, gentlemen, I assure you, have rendered the occupation of this chair a matter of comparative ease and pleasure.

Although we cannot boast of having progressed in the various duties connected with the improvements of the City with that rapidity which characterises the efforts of older and wealthier corporations, yet much has been effected of a preliminary nature, by the uniform and regular attendance of a majority of the members at this table, and at the various committees, where a vast deal of your time and attention has been bestowed on the subjects from time to time brought under the notice of this Council.

The absence of funds—without which the best efforts of all corporate bodies are weakened—may be mentioned as the great cause of the delay in carrying into effect many contemplated objects of the Council; amongst which may be noticed the more effectual repairs and improvements of the streets of the city; still this obstacle is fast passing away; the assessment, agreeably to the 67th section of the Corporation Act, is now being carried into effect; and I rejoice in being able to state that a disposition almost universally evinces itself on the part of the citizens to respond to the call made upon them by the collectors, and to place in your hands the means of effecting those alterations and improvements which the rapidly increasing population of the city, the public health, the public comfort, and the public convenience, imperatively demand.

In the mean time, the Legislative Assembly are giving their attention to devise means for alleviating the distress which has been, and still is existing in the colony. I need scarcely remark how necessary it is that we also should use our best energies and co-operate in this excellent endeavour, to assuage as far as possible, the general distress, and I am quite sure no member of this Council will fail to give this subject his most deliberate and serious consideration, that thereby, under the blessing of Divine Providence, that prosperity and happiness may be restored to us, which the cloud and gloom of our monetary affairs have for a season overshadowed.

Alderman Wilshire rose to claim the privilege of the house, while he made a few remarks on an article which appeared in the *Herald* of the previous day, charging him with civic dulness: he would not have attempted to avail himself of such a privilege, if the charge had been founded on facts, which it was not. The worthy Alderman then referred to a leading article of the *Herald*, which stated that he had expressed his opinion that no Act of the Legislative Council could come into force in the city, until approved of by the City Council. He denied having made any such avowal, and boldly challenged any of his colleagues to the proof, and left the Editor of the *Herald* to digest the contradiction with what appetite he might.

Mr. Hunt moved that the Right Worshipful the Mayor's address be received and entered on the minutes, for the future consideration of Council. His reason for doing so, was, that it was an able and comprehensive address upon the subjects which were to be brought before them. He thought such periodical addresses would be conducive of great benefit to the Council, and that as a mere matter of respect to His Worship they should be entered upon their record of proceedings.

Alderman Wilshire opposed the entering of the address upon the Minute Book, as it formed no part of the business, any more than the speech of any other member of the Council.

Alderman Flood having seconded the motion, it was put and carried.

POLICE.

Alderman Broughton presented the Report of the Police Committee, which was read by the Town Clerk.

Mr. Holden moved that the last report be printed, and that the present be received and printed for the use of the members of Council.

Alderman Allen seconded the resolution, which was carried.

A paragraph appearing in the report imputing to the Town Clerk neglect in not forwarding to the Colonial Secretary's Office, the previous report of the Police Committee, Alderman Wilshire wished to know from whence Alderman Broughton had obtained the information contained in the report, that the previous report had not been sent in to the Colonial Secretary.

Alderman Flood objected to any question being put to the Chairman of the Committee, as to the sources of their information, as he thought it would form a dangerous precedent.

Alderman Broughton said he had obtained the information referred to from the Town Clerk himself.

Alderman Wilshire directed the attention of the Council to the letter received from the Colonial Secretary's Office, acknowledging the receipt of the resolution of the Council, together with the schedule.

A long discussion ensued, from which it appeared that the resolution of Council and schedule had been forwarded, but the report had been omitted.

Mr. Macdermott moved, and Alderman Wilshire seconded, that the report be recommitted for the purpose of altering the paragraph relating to the last report, and estimate.

Carried.

WATERING THE STREETS.

Mr. Holden moved "That a Committee be appointed, consisting of Alderman Flood, Councillors Taylor, Macdermott, and Holden, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking measures for the watering of the streets of Sydney, during the summer months, and to report thereon."

Mr. D. Jones seconded the motion.

Mr. Macdermott did not oppose the motion, as it might be desirable to take measures for watering some of the streets; but he considered it would be unjust to the residents of Pyrmont and the Surry Hills, if the watering were paid for out of the city rate, as they would derive no advantage from it, and it was only fair that those who derived the advantage should pay for it.

Alderman Allen would not support the motion, if it could be shown that the citizens generally would not be benefitted, but as not only the inhabitants of the particular streets watered, but those who walked or drove through the streets would gain an advantage, it should be paid for out of the city rate.

Mr. Hunt thought it highly desirable that the streets should be watered, not only because it would be conducive to the general comfort of the citizens, but because the occupants of the houses in the principal streets were the largest rate payers, and their comfort ought to be primarily considered.

Carried.

TOWN CLERK'S SECURITIES.

The Mayor stated that the Town Clerk had named Mr. John Smith, solicitor, O'Connell-street, and Mr. John Stirling, grocer, George-street, as his securities.

Aldermon Allen moved, and Alderman Broughton seconded, that the sureties above named should be accepted.

Carried.

TOWN CLERK'S ASSISTANT.

Alderman Allen read a letter from the Town Clerk with reference to the assistance required by him in his office, in which he stated that since his appointment he had received such efficient assistance from the Mayor's Office, that he thought with one copying clerk he should be able to discharge his duties in a satisfactory manner, and suggested that such an arrangement should be made until the end of the year.

The Mayor stated, that he had found it necessary to make a temporary appointment, and had placed Mr. Driscoll in the office, leaving it to the Council to sanction the appointment.

Alderman Allen moved, and Mr. Smidmore seconded, that Mr. Driscoll be employed until the 9th of November.

ACTING TOWN CLERK.

Alderman Wilshire said, that as Mr. Wills, who had ably discharged the duties of Town Clerk during the interval which elapsed between the resignation of Mr. Chambers, and the appointment of Mr. Rae, had received no additional salary, the least the Council could do, was to give him a vote of thanks for the efficient discharge of the duties of Town Clerk, while he acted in that capacity.

Mr. Macdermott fully concurred in the encomium passed by Alderman Wilshire upon Mr. Wills, as to the manner in which the business of the Town Clerk's Office had been conducted by him, but he repudiated the idea of passing a vote thanking him for services for which he was paid,

Mr. Hunt was of opinion that Mr. Wills was entitled to the thanks of the Council.

Alderman Allen thought it would be making the thanks of the Council too cheap, and he would rather than such a vote should pass that the extra salary of the Town Clerk should be paid. At the same time, he was quite ready to bear his testimony to the willingness which Mr. Wills evinced to forward the views of the Council.

Alderman Wilshire said the object which he had in view, was answered by the expressions of approbation which had been elicited from the Council, and he therefore withdrew his motion.

TOWN HALL.

Alderman Wilshire moved that advertisements be inserted in the newspapers, offering premiums of £40, £20, and £10, for the best plans for a Town Hall. He brought the matter before the Council at that time, because labour was exceedingly cheap, and because it would in some measure afford relief to the mechanics and labourers who were out of employ. He would also suggest that a sufficient sum should be borrowed to carry on the work.

Alderman Allen suggested that the premiums should be raised to £50, £30, and £20.

Mr. Taylor thought it was necessary, in advertising for plans and specifications, some particulars should be stated as to the area and position of ground upon which they intended to build, and also as to the sum which they intended to expend in the building, otherwise excellent plans might be laid before them, which, however, might be beyond their means, or might not accord with the situation and area of land on which they purposed building. He also proposed that there should be but two premiums, £50 and £30.

Mr. Macdermott agreed with Mr. Taylor, but thought there was one fact which had been forgotten—namely, that his Excellency had stated when waited upon by his Worship with reference to the grant of land, that he could not decide the matter until he had seen the plan of the building which they were about to erect. The state of the labouring classes demanded that something should be done to alleviate their distress, and, although money was scarce, the poor must be relieved in some way or other. If they were not given employment, they must be supported by public contributions; and he thought the plan now proposed was a more economical and legitimate mode of relieving them. The Council might borrow certain sums as they required them, upon the faith of the credit of the Corporation; and this would not press heavily upon the citizens, as the money would only be negociated for as it was wanted to carry on the building. He proposed that the City Surveyor should confer with Colonel Barney and some other scientific gentleman, for the purpose of affording such information to the several competitors as they might require.

Alderman Wilshire would avail himself of one suggestion, that a certain limit should be fixed as to the amount of expense to be incurred in the erection of the Hall.

On the suggestion of Mr. Macdermott the sum was limited to £20,000.

Mr. Holden thought it was most desirable to have the land secured to the city, as in the event of Sir George Gipps's removal, the succeeding Governor might not be favourable to the granting of land for the purpose required.

The Mayor said, when the deputation waited upon His Excellency for the purpose of obtaining a piece of land on which to erect the Town Hall, it was suggested that the old burial ground would be a very desirable site. The Governor appeared to acquiesce in the opinion that that would be a favourable position, but declined deciding on the extent of ground to be granted, until a plan had been submitted to him.

After considerable discussion, a resolution to the following effect was carried: That advertisements be inserted in the papers, offering premiums of £50 and £30 for the two best plans of a Town Hall, not to exceed the cost of £20,000, and that Alderman Flood, and Councillors Hollinshed, Taylor, Holt, and Macdermott, be requested to assist the City Solicitor in order to afford such information to the competitors for the premiums as they may require.

ASSESSOR OF PHILLIP WARD.

Alderman Broughton submitted a report of the election of Mr. Austin F. Wilshire, as an assessor of Phillip Ward, in the room of Mr. Joseph Walford, who had become disqualified.

Alderman Wilshire moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes.

Mr. Smidmore seconded the motion, which was carried.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Mr. Macdermott stated that no public notification had been made of the elevation of Alderman Flood to his office.

The Mayor said that there were several other appointments which had not been publicly noticed.

Mr. Macdermott merely mentioned the circumstance, trusting the Town Clerk would remedy the omission.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Macdermott rose to move, that a deputation, consisting of the Mayor, Alderman Flood, and Councillor Hill, be requested to wait upon His Excellency, when the approved plans and specifications were completed, to solicit him to grant the land required for the Town Hall. He brought the motion forward then, as it naturally followed in succession the one which had been discussed, and saved giving notice of motion.

Mr. Hunt seconded the resolution.—Carried.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Taylor read a motion, to the effect that the first clause of the By-Laws, passed in July last, be rescinded.

Mr. Neale seconded the motion.

Alderman Wilshire said it was his intention to give notice of motion, that the clause should be rescinded, and that it was only fair to those citizens who might be disposed to oppose the rescinding of the clause, that such notice should be given, as an opportunity would then be afforded to those who wished to get up a counter petition of doing so. This was necessary, in order that what had been termed the irreligious portion of the community might be heard. If no counter petitions were got up, he would be happy to vote for the rescinding of the clause.

Alderman Flood rose to oppose the motion. He had supported the clause before, and did so again. Notwithstanding all the threats that had been held out, he would do his duty fearlessly. While he saw an Act of the Legislature staring him in the face, which permitted the shops of butchers, poulterers, and green grocers, to remain open till ten o'clock on the Sunday morning, bakers and public-houses to be open between one and two, and apothecaries at any hour, he could not support the motion. He had heard a great deal said about the opening of the markets, but was at a loss to draw a distinction between them and the butchers' shops or public-houses, as he considered that butchers' shops were public places where any one might go to buy their provisions. Public-houses were also allowed to be open between one and two; perhaps some members would stand up and say that it was absolutely necessary that they should be open; he however thought, if one was allowed to remain open, the other ought also. If, however, they rescinded the clause, the enactment of the legislature ought also to be repealed. He thought he had as much religion as those gentlemen who had got so much to say about it: he did not profess so much as some other people. Sometimes he pleased to drive out of town on Sunday; but he knew one minister of the Gospel who lived about three miles from Sydney, who drove into town upon that day. He wanted to know how this could be reconciled with the doctrines of the holy Gospel. He had read that Gospel when he was a boy, and also lately, and he saw nothing which allowed a minister to ride his horse upon that day. It might be said that it was necessary for a minister in the vigour of youth, and who was quite able to walk two or three miles, to mount his horse or drive to church. But if it was necessary for a gentleman who had to administer the Gospel to mount a dumb animal, he could not see why the poor should not be allowed to go to market to buy their provisions. He contended, notwithstanding all that had been said upon the subject, that meat killed on Saturday morning would not keep sweet until Sunday; and if killed in the evening, it was not in a fit condition to be cut up until the following morning. The richer portion of the community might be able to keep their meat fresh, as they had safes for the purpose; but these were conveniences which the poor did not enjoy: and the consequence was, their meat in the summer quickly became putrid. He had not seen or heard anything to induce him to alter his opinion. If the people of Sydney thought they had been acting wrong in passing the by-law, they should also endeavour to obtain the repeal of the Act to which he referred.

Mr. Macdermott had set out, on the first discussion of the subject, by stating that if he were in England, he would vote for shutting up the markets, as he did not see any necessity for their remaining open in such a climate. It was on the ground of necessity that he voted for the Sydney Market being kept open for the sale of certain articles of food, and whilst there was a law in existence permitting it, he thought that it would be an act of presumption for them to make any alteration, and would be tantamount to telling the legislature they were in the wrong. They ought to follow the Legislative Council, and not attempt to lead. So long as that law was in existence, and so long as the necessity for keeping open the Markets existed, he saw no reason why they should close the shed B. If the Legislature now chosen by the people were to take the matter into consideration, and to come to the decision upon examining the evidence that might be adduced, that it was not necessary to keep it open, a law might then be passed to that effect, preventing it. A crusade had been commenced against those who supported Mr. Holden's motion—most of the churches and chapels on Sunday last rung with "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and similar texts, and at the conclusion of the sermon ministers told the people that outside was a petition to His Excellency, praying him not to confirm the By-law, which they were requested to sign. This could not be considered a matter of necessity, as an abundance of other opportunities would be afforded them in the week days of signing it. After several other remarks, Mr. Macdermott suggested to Mr. Taylor the propriety of withdrawing the motion, as due notice had not been given of an intention to bring the matter again before the Council, and as the citizens who were opposed to the motion would then have an opportunity of getting up counter petitions.

Alderman Allen would not consent to the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. Egan did not see that any good reasons had been urged for the opening of the Markets, and stated, that if Mr. Taylor withdrew his motion, he would bring forward a similar one.

Alderman Wilshire thought it was not competent for the Council, there being but fifteen members present to rescind a law that had been passed by sixteen.

Alderman Broughton differed from Alderman Wilshire, as it was only necessary, according to the Act, that two-thirds of the Council should be present, and as there were then but twenty-two members in the Council, that proportion was then in the chamber.

Considerable confusion arose, some of the Councillors contending that they could proceed with the matter, and others expressing an opinion that they could not, when

Mr. Macdermott and Mr. Hill said, they would decide the question by withdrawing.

Alderman Allen expressed his astonishment at the conduct of the members who had retired, and moved an adjournment.

The motion having been seconded, was put and carried, and the Council adjourned for one hour.

Upon the return of the Council, Mr. Taylor said, that as it was evident the feeling of many members of the Council had materially changed since the first discussion of the question, he had no objection to withdraw the motion, and instead of pressing it, to give notice that he should bring it before them at the next meeting.

SURVEYOR OF THE CITY.

Alderman Wilshire moved that the City Surveyor should be directed to proceed with the survey of the City, with a view to the drainage. The arguments which had been used with reference to the Town Hall as to the low price of labour, as well as to the necessity of employing the labourers of the City.

The Mayor directed the attention of the Aldermen to a resolution which had been passed at a previous meeting of Council to the same effect, and said that he thought it would be necessary simply to make the Surveyor acquainted with that resolution, to accomplish the desired object.

Alderman Wilshire then moved that the Council should borrow, on mortgage, such a sum of money as should be recommended by the Finance Committee, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of the previous resolution relative to the building of the Town Hall.

Alderman Allen thought that was giving to the Finance Committee a power which he should not be disposed to give, and besides he did not see any necessity for borrowing it at present.

Mr. Macdermott thought some amendment would be necessary, and that there should be added such a sum as should be deemed expedient, after receiving the Report of the Finance Committee.

Alderman Allen thought it was quite time when they received the plans to talk about borrowing money, and that as the matter was so important, the motion should not be pressed, but notice should be given.

Alderman Wilshire's object in bringing forward the resolution was, to show to His Excellency that they intended to carry into effect the object which had been under discussion.

Mr. Macdermott seconded the resolution, and did so because he thought it would be productive of no evil consequences. The Committees of the Council sat with open doors, and the Finance Committee, he had no doubt, would be ready to listen to the suggestions of any members of Council not upon the Committee. He thought it was necessary, in order to convince His Excellency that they were in earnest, and to induce him to grant the land. He was quite of opinion that the public money should not be squandered away; but he thought the Council would proceed with that caution which they had generally exercised in the matter, and that the citizens would generally approve of the plan, as by employing the present distressed labourers, they would be conferring a benefit upon the community.

Mr. Taylor concurred with the motion before the Council, and expressed his opinion that however much the Corporation might appear to labour under difficulties at the present time, it would ultimately be a very rich body.

After a few remarks of a general nature from Mr. Hunt, a division of the Council was moved for, of which the following was the result:—

Ayes.	Noes.
The Mayor	
Alderman Wilshire	Aldermen Broughton
Mr. Holden	Mitchell
Hunt	Flood
Taylor	Allen
Macdermott	Mr. Hill
D. Jones	Peacock
Egan	Smidmore
	Neale.

The majority in favour of the motion being thus increased by the arrival of Mr. Egan, who came in at the time of the division and insisted upon his right of voting, the Mayor gave his casting vote in favour of the motion, which was accordingly carried.

THE MARKET BY-LAWS.

Alderman Allen said, that as there were then sixteen members present, he would take the opportunity of moving that the by-law passed by the Council on the 31st of July, by which the opening of the Market until nine o'clock on the Sabbath morning was authorised, should be rescinded. The rescinding of this by-law had been objected to, because no petitions had been presented from the citizens, praying for such a measure; but the gentlemen who made use of this argument had forgotten, that although no petitions had been presented against the opening of the Market, it was an equally striking fact that none had been presented praying for such a measure. He (Alderman Allen) had made the matter a subject of earnest and anxious enquiry, and he had not heard the opening of the Market on the Sabbath morning, argued by a single individual, except the gentlemen who had contended for it in that Council. Much had been said about the desecration of the Sabbath by the richer classes, in causing their grooms and coachmen to work, in order that they might ride in their carriages to church on the Sabbath morning, and he (the Alderman) was free to admit that this species of indulgence was a sin, unless when it was rendered absolutely necessary by the fact of sickness, or of a distant residence from the place of worship: he would put it to the Council, however, whether in point of fact, this subject had any thing whatever to do with the matter.

Mr. Macdermott thought that it was bad taste in the worthy Alderman to bring forward such a motion as this, when a notice of motion to precisely the same effect had just been given by another member of the Council, and was of opinion, that if such a discourteous line of conduct was proceeded in, the members were justified in voting against it, even from the very fact of such discourtesy. If the Alderman persisted in his motion, he (Mr. Macdermott, should withdraw, and by thus reducing the strength of the Council prevent it from being carried; although if it was suffered to stand over, and to come under the consideration of the Council in due course, he would meet the question fairly, and might probably, upon mature consideration, be prevailed upon to vote in favour of the Market being closed during the whole of the Sabbath-day.

Mr. Taylor was of opinion that the Alderman had not acted wisely in bringing the matter forward at that time, but he (Mr. Taylor), being willing to do anything in his power for the advancement of so good a cause, was not prepared to say, with Mr. Macdermott, that he should oppose the motion.

After some further conversation, Alderman Allen agreed to amend his motion, by moving merely the reconsideration of the by-law in question, and thus leaving the matter open; but this course appeared to be equally disapproved of, and Messrs. Macdermott and Hill withdrew from their places in the Council, thus rendering the number insufficient for the passing of such a motion. The motion was therefore withdrawn.

ABSENCE OF MEMBERS.

Alderman Wilshire moved, that in order to promote a more regular attendance of the members, the Town Clerk should be directed to prepare a return of the number of meetings which had been held since the first constitution of the Council, and the number of times which each member had attended, in order that the same might be published, and that the constituents of the gentlemen alluded to, might have the advantage of knowing how far they had attended to the trust delegated to them.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Taylor, and after a brief discussion, in the course of which it appeared to meet with the general approbation of the Council, was put and carried.

THE ASSESSMENT.

Alderman Flood said, that it fell to his lot to bring forward a motion, which although unpalatable was nevertheless indispensably necessary, which was that warrants of distress might be granted to the several ward collectors against all persons refusing or neglecting to pay the rates levied by the Council.

Mr. Hunt seconded the motion.

Mr. Holden suggested the propriety of deferring this motion, on account of several objections having been taken to the amount of the assessment, in cases where such amount appeared to have been erroneously stated, with respect to the individuals objecting.

Mr. Macdermott suggested that even if the resolution was adopted, the warrants would of course not be issued in cases similar to those referred to by Mr. Holden, and after some further conversation, the motion was put and carried.

THE MINUTE BOOK.

Alderman Broughton moved, that a copy of the Minute Book, authenticated by the signature of the Town Clerk, might be kept in the possession of the Mayor for the time being, stating, at the same time, that this practice had hitherto been adopted, and that it was merely in order to legalise it that this motion had, by the advice of the City Solicitor, been brought forward.

After a long, but unimportant discussion, the motion was put and carried,

PROCESSIONS.

Mr. Holden, after alluding to the irregular manner in which the Councillors had gone a few days since to the Legislative Council Chamber, and to the necessity, in his opinion, of their proceeding on such occasions in something like a procession, according to the practice pursued in older countries, moved that, on all quarterly meetings and public occasions, the members of the Council should appear in their full civic costume; and that on appearing in public as a body, they should always move in procession, the Mayor going first, supported by the Town Clerk and City Solicitor, and followed by the Aldermen and Councillors, and the several officers of the Corporation, in due order.

Mr. Hunt seconded the motion.

Mr. Macdermott was opposed to processions in general, which he considered as a relic of older and more corrupt usages than those which existed at the present day; as an instance of the evils which might result from such processions, Mr. Macdermott also alluded to the time when the Council had gone in procession to the St. James's Church soon after their first being called into existence, and stated, that the fact of Mr. Alderman Flood having joined in that procession had been recently quoted in the public journals, as a reason why he was bound to vote on the affirmative side in all questions of a Church nature.

Mr. Taylor was inclined to favour the motion, but thought that the Mayor should be supported by the two senior Aldermen instead of the Town Clerk and City Solicitor.

After some further conversation the motion was amended to meet the views of Mr. Taylor, and in that shape it was subsequently put and carried.

TOWN CLERK AND CITY SOLICITOR.

Mr. Holden, after a few introductory remarks, moved that the Town Clerk and City Solicitor should appear at quarterly meetings and on all public occasions in black gowns; but this motion appeared to be generally disapproved of, and fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

WITHDRAWING OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Hunt moved that any member retiring from the Council during a discussion, for the purpose of hindering it from coming to a decision, should be liable to a vote of censure; but after some discussion, in the course of which it appeared that this resolution would not have the effect which was intended by the mover, in consequence of the impossibility of stating the purpose for which the members retired, it was withdrawn.

VOTING ON MOTION.

Mr. Holden moved that no member should be allowed to vote upon a motion who was not present when such motion was put, and after some material discussion this resolution was adopted.

The Council then adjourned till three o'clock on Wednesday next, with the understanding that on that day they would proceed with the consideration of the by-laws.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1843.

ORDNANCE GRANTS.

The following descriptions of portions of land, which have been appropriated to the purposes of the Ordnance Department, as hereunder more particularly mentioned, are published for general information, being in addition to the allotment described in the Government Notice of the 18th July, viz.:—

Liverpool.—2. 1 rood and 9 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. Luke, town of Liverpool; authorised as the site of the Military Barracks.

Parramatta.—3. 1 acre and 13 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. John, town of Parramatta; authorised as the site for the Military Barracks. 4. 1 rood and 31½ perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. John, town of Parramatta; authorised as the site for the Military Hospital.

Windsor.—5. 3 roods 39 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. Matthew, town of Windsor; authorised as the site for the Military Barracks.

SALE OF OCCUPATION LICENSES.

At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 17th day of August the Colonial Treasurer will put up to auction, at the Colonial Treasury, the Licenses to occupy, under the Regulations of the 21st August, 1841, the following Portions of Land, for one year, from the 1st day of October, 1843. Further information respecting the Lands may be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer. Upset price £5 per section.

Roxburgh.—1. 640 acres, near the head of Coolamegel Creek. 2. 800 acres, parish of Yetholm.

Camden.—3. 640 acres, near the head of the Nattai River.

King.—4. 700 acres, near Boobalayah. 5, 700 acres, near Grubben Gullen, about three miles north-west of Grubben Gullen Creek. with the Lachlan River.

Westmorland.—6, 7. 640 acres each, at the head of Wiseman's Creek. 15. 640 acres, near Mount Werong, near the head of the Abercrombie River.

Georgiana.—8. 640 acres, near Porter's Retreat, about five miles east of Porter's Retreat. 9. 640 acres, near the Wren's Nest. 10. 640 acres, near the Dirt Hole Flats, Lachlan River. 11. 900 acres, same place. 16. 800 acres, about five miles south of Mount Werong.

Argyle.—12. 640 acres, near Jerralong.

Phillip.—13. 640 acres, at Carwell, about two and half miles north-west of the confluence of Carwell Creek with the Cudegong River.

Wellington.—14. 640 acres, at Mooroo Creek, near the head of Mooroo Creek.

Hunter.—17. 640 acres, near Darkee Bulga Road.

Crown Lands, near Gosford.—In pursuance of the provision made in the 3rd section of the Act of Council, 2nd Victoria, No. 27, intituled "An Act further to restrain the unauthorised occupation of Crown Lands, and to provide the means of defraying the expense of a Border Police," His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that the timber on the Crown lands in the neighbourhood of Gosford, at Brisbane Water, shall be reserved for public use, and that consequently it will not, in future, be permitted to any one to cut either timber or firewood on the several portions of land hereunder described, viz.:—1. About 11,520 acres, county of Northumberland, parish unnamed, near Gosford, Brisbane Water; commencing near Narrara Creek at the north-west corner of F. A. Hely's 1200 acres grant. 2. About 3000 acres, county of Northumberland, parish unnamed, near Gosford, Brisbane Water; commencing at the north-west corner of S. Peek's 500 acres on the Gosford Reserve.

Blackman's Point Ferry.—On Monday, the 2nd October next, the above Ferry will be let by public auction, at the Police Office, Port Macquarie, at 12 o'clock.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY CONSIDERED.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

Sir,—We certainly live in extraordinary times, with much that is new and ominous in the state of the country. Relaxations in our commercial system, and reduction of existing duties, were loudly called for from various quarters, distress became general, and the Government found it necessary to yield to the pressure; lower prices, particularly for the necessaries of life have followed; with them increased consumption was expected, but production has gone before consumption, whilst the prices for labour have remained low and depressed, which has checked consumption, narrowed our circulation, and materially injured the revenue.

A superabundance of money also prevails, caused by the accumulation of the annual surplus returns from the capitals of the moneyed interest, which are deprived of the outlets or vents they have hitherto possessed in foreign loans, and other such investments, the consequence of the want of confidence caused by the losses they have sustained from them. The field at home has also been greatly narrowed, if not almost exhausted, such as the demand for railroads, on which above fifty millions have been expended; nor does there appear at the present time to be a prospect of change; the rates of interest are, therefore, greatly reduced, and whilst money, as money, has become less productive than perhaps it ever was known to be in this country, it was at this same time become of more value for general purposes, caused by the excess of operatives and labourers beyond the means for employment, the consequent low state of wages, followed by the reduced value of goods, from over-production.

In addition to these causes of depression, we have an excess of population beyond our immediate means for employment, particularly in the manufacturing districts, which can no longer find employment for that excess, much less continue, as heretofore, to take off and employ that of the agricultural counties, whilst the vents for emigration appear for the present to be obstructed.

We hear much of the advantages of "free trade," but hitherto our reproaches towards it have produced no satisfactory results. In truth, we can have only one half the bargain to make, and unless the Governments on the continent, with the United States, will consent to reduce their duties on our manufactures, so as to admit them for consumption, the reduction of ours on their corn and other productions will not avail us; we must export the fruits of our labour to enable us to pay for the fruits of theirs, or no reciprocity will exist. We have already made the experiment by reducing the duties on foreign corn, and the formation of our general tariff, and thus set them the example, but without effect; for at the same time these Governments have employed themselves in constructing new tariffs, which increase their duties on our productions, amounting, in many cases, to positive prohibition, thus rejecting our approaches to an increased intercourse with them. Nor ought this to surprise us, for the time has arrived when their agricultural pursuits will no longer afford sufficient employment or support for their increased and increasing population; therefore, in order to do so, they have either become, or are fast becoming, manufacturers; and to effect their object, they find it necessary to exclude ours. They are ascending the hill in manufactures and commerce, with the advantage of their home markets affording consumption for the first, and means for extending the last; whilst we appear to have reached its top, being dependant on other markets to take off a considerable part of ours, whilst a disposition unfortunately prevails here to discourage home consumption, by narrowing and reducing the means of our agriculturists, who have hitherto been the best and safest, as well as the most extensive, class of customers our manufacturers have possessed, and giving increased encouragement to the industry of foreigners.

The Anti-Corn-Law League say, "open your ports without restriction to free trade, particularly in corn;" they desire to make the most hazardous experiment of withdrawing protection from our home growths, on which we have hitherto, and safely, been dependent for bread, without regard to the risk of consequences that would follow. I, therefore, say, "do no such thing," for to become dependent on foreign supply, is to risk, if not invite, starvation! Neither is it the interest of the foreigner to desire it. They must employ their people; they find they can only do so by establishing manufactures such as ours; for such to succeed and prosper, they must supply their people abundantly with food at moderate prices; in this, to them new state of things, it is not for their interest to encourage the exportation of corn, which must have a tendency to raise the prices, and thus enhance the cost of labour and of their manufactures: and, in place of cherishing, opposing, and checking the rising industry of their people. Permit me to add, that in seasons of failure here, when pressed by necessity, we would then ask for increased supply; we might be told, "charity begins at home," and be met by prohibition of export! We would ask for a fish, they would give us a stone; when, with diminished and discouraged home production, we might have to struggle with enormous prices, such as neither manufacturers (who would be themselves the first to suffer) nor the Anti-Corn-Law League have as yet ever dreamt of; this is a state of things that every prudent and wise government, and even the United States, have studied to avoid, by encouraging and protecting the cultivation and protection of their home growths of corn.

I ask, is it not, then, our duty to divest ourselves of all party feeling, and in sober, serious truth, anticipate the probable consequences—I might say, next to certain results—that are to be expected to follow if we fairly embark in this sea of novel, but likely to prove of fatal, experiment? And whilst we pause, let us turn to more cheering prospects;—let us consider then, with deep attention, the immeasurable resources we possess for the increase and safe extension of our trade and commerce, and consequent employment for our people in our foreign possessions and colonies—greater in extent than all that belongs to the rest of Europe; but more particularly British India, where the trade and consumption of our manufactures, their unlimited production of raw materials of almost every description, and invaluable employment for our shipping, have increased nearly tenfold during the comparatively short period that has elapsed since the termination of the commercial charter of the East India Company. There we have an immense range of market and consumption, under our own control, for the sale of our manufactures, to be exchanged for their raw materials, as well as for rice, so abundant there, and required in times of scarcity here, to which the only limit is their means for payment. Let us, then, cultivate and increase those means by increased protection to the industry of the native population, and the general improvement of the country. At home much also remains to be done; let us set our shoulder to the wheel, and by every means in our power promote and stimulate agricultural improvement, for which so wide a field is now opened up to us, as our best and safest dependence, from which we may justly expect to reap an abundant supply of food for general consumption at lower prices, such, as in all probability, will be found more moderate than any dependence on foreign supply would afford, in place of throwing and exposing of ourselves to the mercy of the foreigner, who is ever ready to take advantage of our necessities, to drain us of our circulating coin in place of purchasing our manufactures. I particularly refer to the general adoption and extension of furrow, or surface drainage, which may be made the means of affording employment to the excess of our labouring population, of greatly increasing the produce of the soil at reduced expense of labour, and by tending to improve our climate, counteract the effects of unfavourable seasons, thus enabling our farmers to sell their crops at lower but still remunerating prices, and at the same time affording security and safe employment for capital to be thus expended, when advanced on loan to the landed proprietors. The use of the subsoil plough, is, I believe, also productive of similar advantages on certain sterile soils, and the introduction of bonedust as a manure for green crops, is now well known and admitted to be highly beneficial.

By such means as these, steadily pursued and adhered to, I hope and trust that our resources so called forth, will be found ample and sufficient to restore our energies, extinguish despondence, and bring us better times. The moneyed interests will then find at home remunerating employment for their accumulating capital—the manufacturers satisfactory markets for their goods—the merchant and shipowner a profitable field for safe, prudent, and judicious enterprise; whilst, with increased consumption and its attendant circulation, our revenue will increase sufficiently to meet an expenditure conducted on principles of justice and economy; and I trust, food and employment will then be found sufficient to meet all the wants of our labouring population.

With such views and hopes, I trust that we shall safely escape from the designs of those who would, under various disguises and pretences, tamper with our currency, like the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce—since the result of their measures, were they to succeed, would be to pay both public and private creditors with probably 15s. in the pound, if so much, or even at all—a position, I trust, British faith, honour, and integrity, will never be placed in.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN GLADSTONE.

Carlton Gardens, Jan. 31, 1843.

The Propaganda.—Yesterday (the Festival of the Epiphany) the Propaganda Society, in a solemn meeting, determined the annual functions to be discharged by its pupils, each of whom had to deliver an oration in a foreign language in praise of the Madonna. To-day there was a repetition of the solemnity, and on each occasion there was a vast concourse of visitors, especially foreigners. Yesterday the company was no less numerous than brilliant, many persons of high rank having honoured the meeting with their presence. Addresses were delivered in no less than forty-eight different languages, and though it must be confessed that to listen for a length of time to unintelligible words is not a little trial of patience, yet to the philologist it was not uninteresting to compare the expressions of the various idioms. The meeting was also well calculated to afford strong evidence of the power and influence which the Jesuits and the Romish clergy in general, exercise through the medium of their Propaganda in all parts of the world. We here found Chinese acting in concurrence with Germans and Irishmen, Ethiopians and Arabians contributing their efforts conjointly with Poles or Frenchmen; and all these young men, animated by the one object to which they have devoted their lives, will return to their native homes, thence to maintain a close correspondence with the Propaganda, and, in fulfilment of their oaths, to transmit to Rome, at stated intervals, circumstantial intelligence of everything remarkable or important that may have come under their observation. There is no nation in the world respecting which the Jesuits do not obtain the most accurate information through the medium of these agents.—*Correspondent of Times.*

Church of Scotland Questions.—The Non-Intrusionists Opposed.—Wednesday evening the Scotch Church, London Wall, was the scene of a tremendous uproar. The Rev. Dr. Candlish, one of the leaders of the non-intrusion party in Scotland, lectured in the church, alluded to on the present state of the Church of Scotland. He commenced by stating, that he should not enter into any arguments to prove the positions he might advance, because they had been fully set forth in the documents published by authority of the General Assembly. He remarked, that hitherto the question of the Scottish Church had been involved in a great variety of technicalities, which rendered the consideration of it repulsive to a stranger, and to this he attributed the ignorance which prevailed on the subject. When persons heard of the proceedings of the civil courts, the vetos of the assembly, and the Strathbogie and other similar cases, they naturally left the subject in despair. The lecturer wished it to be well understood that they were not liable to the charge of being rebels; for all the steps they had taken, they had the authority of the laws, nay, more, all they had done tended to uphold the constitution as settled by the treaty of union. So long as the civil courts interfered only with the emoluments and endowments of the church there would be no complaint; but when they dictated to the spiritual courts in the ordination and deposition of ministers, then it became their duty to resist. It had been freely stated, said Dr. Candlish, that the church of Scotland wished to be entirely free from all civil controul. This he asserted, was a gross perversion of the claims of the church. He would allow Cæsar controul over all Cæsar gives. If the state gives emoluments to the church, over every farthing of that the state should have unchecked controul; but when the state insists on retaining a man in a benefice after the sentence of deposition has been pronounced by the spiritual courts, they assumed control not only over what Cæsar gave, but over that which Cæsar could never bestow. They were ready to grant that civil courts had power in all matters of temporalities; but maintained that it rested entirely with the church to decide in all matters of spiritual standing. The principles for which the non-intrusion party contend were then fully explained; and it was stated, towards the conclusion of the lecture, that, at the meeting of the General Assembly in May, four, or five, or six hundred ministers, and several hundreds of deacons and ordinary members, would resign connexion with the established Church of Scotland, if the government did not return a favourable reply to their demands, and that did not appear to be within the range of human probability. The Rev. Dr. Brown, one of the senior Presbyters of the Scottish establishment, and minister of the church in Swallow-street, Piccadilly, rose at the conclusion of the lecture, and stated that some days since he had received a message from Dr. Candlish requesting to be allowed the use of his pulpit for the deliverance of such a lecture as that which had just been heard. He (Dr. Brown) consented on one condition, and that was, that if he considered it necessary he should be allowed to reply at its close; this was objected to, and Dr. Candlish had expressed his determination not to allow his opinions to be called into question. The assembly ought to be informed that such principles were distinctly disclaimed by a very large majority of the members of the Scottish Church; that the statements made were, to say the least of them, challengeable statements, and that the alleged aggressions of the civil courts had been brought about by the unwarrantable proceedings of the general assembly. (Dr. Brown was here interrupted by such yelling, groaning, and hissing, with shouts of "Turn him out," that it became impossible to hear a sentence he uttered for some minutes.) Silence having been partially restored, the reverend gentleman stated that he regretted, as much as any of them, the lamentable prospect of so large a secession from the church of useful and influential men, and that he would do all he could to remove the difficulty, and to save the church from the shipwreck which threatened it. (Here the uproar was renewed.)—Dr. Candlish said he would not be provoked into discussion, but would close the matter with a short devotional service.—Dr. Brown again attempted to be heard, but his words were lost in the terrific noise that ensued.—*London Paper, March* 11.

Danger of Fabricating Marriages.—Two young ladies were brought before the magistrates at Gloucester last week, and obliged to make a public apology, and pay a sum of money to the local charities in that city, in order to save themselves from a prosecution for libel, for having sent the announcement of a marriage which had not taken place, for insertion in the *Gloucester Journal*.

Our Library Table.—Our library table is strewed with books of the season, the principal of which is our Grocer's Book, and we find that we have let these matters get into such arrears, that the authors or compilers of these books must be naturally impatient for us to take some notice of them. Our Grocer's Book is an instructive little manual, from which we find that coffee is two shillings a pound, and that moist sugar is sold at the rate of sevenpence the pound; presenting a curious analogy to the income tax. We may, however, draw a distinction; for while one is sweet, the other is bitter. Our Butcher's Book is a very curious production, and is written partly in hieroglyphics; particularly that part of it which relates to *items;* though the sum total is set out with laudable distinctness. We have not been very well pleased with the annotations, and there is a note at the end of the last page which we thought extremely irrelevant. It speaks of the necessity the author is under of meeting a heavy payment on a certain day, and craves the assistance of the individual to whom the book is dedicated. It will be seen that the author is of a sanguine temperament, which is liable to lead him to the commission of some absurdities.—*Punch.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, MARKET GARDENERS, AND THE LABOURING CLASSES GENERALLY.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, by order of the proprietor, S. A. Perry, Esq., in consequence of his projected departure, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

TOWNSHIP OF BROUGHTON.

About one hundred Allotments, averaging half an acre each, twenty-five of which are on the waterside; all beautifully situated, adjoining Garryowen, half an hour's ride from Sydney, and within a short walk of Balmain.

TOWNSHIP OF KIAMA.

Five Allotments, half an acre each, close to the coast at Kiama, and described on plan in the Surveyor-General's Office, as No. 9 of Section No. 1, and Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15, of Section No. 2.

TOWNSHIP OF MUDGEE.

Allotments Nos. 6 and 7 of Section No. 3, on the plan in the Surveyor-General's Office, No. 6 is a corner allotment, formed by the intersection of Market and Church-streets.

N. B.—The Broughton Allotments are too numerous to designate, but they will be shown on the plan which is now in preparation.

ALSO,

About 3000 sheep (chiefly young ewes)
40 head of cattle, chiefly milking cows
4 horses, in New England

Phaeton and harness, household furniture, &c., all particulars of which will be given previous to the day of sale.

Terms and conditions at time of sale. 1554

☞ 30 SHARES.

BANK, GAS, AND OTHER COMPANIES, WITH [illegible] THE DIVIDENDS—POSITIVE SALE.

MR. STUBBS has received positive instructions to sell, at the Mart, King-street, THIS DAY the 11th instant, at twelve o'clock,

Lot 1.—Ten shares in the Bank of New South Wales, £100 each paid up
,, 2.—Three ditto ditto, £10 each paid up
,, 3.—Fifty shares in the Fire and Life General Assurance Company, £[illegible] paid up
,, 4.—Eighty shares in the Alliance Assurance Company, £4 each paid up
,, 5.—Thirty shares in the Gas Company, £6 each paid up
,, 6.—One share in the Bank of New South Wales, £100 paid up.

Mr. Stubbs in calling attention to the above important sale, would simply observe that a more secure and lucrative investment is not to be found either here or elsewhere, and would therefore advise capitalists to attend.

Terms at sale.

GLASSWARE, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock,

Twelve casks Glassware, consisting of—
Half-pint tall tumblers, masons' glasses
Fluted drams, quart green and amber bottles
Spirit bottles, round and octagon salts
Fluted tumblers and wines, quart and pint decanters
Claret jugs, quart caraffes
Cruets and castors, mustards, and cayennes, &c.

ALSO

One case filled handkerchiefs, 84 dozen.

Terms at sale.

TO GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHERS.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Sixty-nine pea coats
One hundred and sixteen pair flushing trousers
Two hundred and fifty double breasted waistcoats
Ten dozen girl's and women's stays
Three past Master Mason's aprons
Fifty pair blankets
Two hundred pair trousers
One hundred pieces calico
Thirty pieces linen sheeting
Fifty dozen pickles
Twenty dozen bottled fruits
One case hats
Two certificates cigars
With a great variety of other articles

Terms at Sale.

BOOK NIGHT.

W. G. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Rooms, Hart's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, August 11,

A small collection of Books, among which will be found—

Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols.
Shakspeare, 1 vol.
Life of Buonaparte, 2 vols.
Heath's Book of Beauty
Heath's Picturesque Annual
Guthrie's Grammar
Murray's Grammar, 2 vols.
Twelve Mavor's Spelling Books.

ALSO,

Ten reams Foolscap
Five thousand Quills.

Terms at sale.

EIGHT SMALL FARMS, COOK'S RIVER.

W. G. MOORE is favoured with instructions from the Proprietor to sell by auction, at his Mart, Hart's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, August 11, without the least reserve,

Eight small Farms, from three to five acres each, situated near Mr. Patrick Moore's [illegible], in the parish of St. George, Cook's River, about three miles from the residence of A. [illegible] Sparke, Esq., and within a quarter of a mile of the new line of road to Wollongong, and known as Oatley's Forty-acre Grant. A plan of the allotments may be seen, either at Kelsey's, the Yorkshire Stingo public-house, Cook's River, or at the Auction Mart.

The terms will be to suit the times—two years' credit, or the amount of purchase will be taken either in wood, bricks, lime, or labour.

This is an opportunity that gives every industrious man a fair chance, and the Auctioneer feels confident that if this first sale meets with encouragement, a series of others upon the same terms will be brought into the market.

MR. J. P. LLOYD will sell by auction, at Middleton's Hotel, Yass, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1843,

All that beautiful Estate situated on the Boorowa River, the property of James [illegible] Esq., and adjoining the splendid estates of Messrs. Campbell, Broughton, Howell, &c.

The Estate contains one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, and has been laid out by F. E. Davies, Surveyor, into farms of from forty to one hundred and thirty acres each, with a township in the centre, the whole having river frontage. The township is situated on the plain known as the Race Course, and possesses a plentiful supply of water in the driest season.

Terms.—Ten per cent. deposit; twenty per cent. at two years, and the remainder at three, five, or seven years, at the option of the purchaser, bearing ten per cent. interest from the day of sale.

BATHURST.

MR. T. M. SLOMAN has been honoured with instructions from Messrs. Tindale and Nicol, to submit for positive sale by auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th August, at Twelve o'clock, at Rotton's New Inn, Bathurst,

Five hundred and fifty full mouthed Ewes, in lamb, to lamb in September, and a mixed herd of fifty cattle, with equal proportions of cows, bullocks, steers, and heifers.

The greatest recommendation this stock can have is, that they are of the well known breed of Messrs. Tindale and Nicol. The sheep combine the great desideratum, weight of carcase, with length and quality of wool, and are equally desirable for the butcher and sheep breeder. The cattle are quiet, and have been carefully crossed and improved with fresh blood at various times. Offers by private sale will be received until the 9th of August, and in case of sale due notice will be given thereof, otherwise the stock will be brought to Bathurst and positively sold without reserve.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and approved endorsed bills at three months for the residue.

BATHURST.

FIVE THOUSAND SHEEP AND STATION AT A LONG CREDIT.

MR. T. M. SLOMAN has the honour to announce having received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Rotton's New Inn, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, immediately after the Sale of Messrs. Tindale and Nicol's Stock—

ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND SHEEP,

now depasturing on a run within thirty miles of Bathurst, together with Huts, Yards, and all improvements thereon as they now stand, forming a complete establishment and affording a first-rate opportunity for investment in the (*still*) most profitable description of Stock. The Sheep are of a strong and healthy breed, and shear a heavy fleece of combing wool, and they are warranted clean and free from disease.

The terms, which are very liberal, will be declared at the time of sale, and should it be desired, an extended credit upon undeniable security may be obtained. In the meantime, any further information may be had on application (if by letter post-paid), to the Auctioneer.

Bathurst, August 4.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 9, 1843.

Millet v. Gaynor.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, [illegible] main-terrace, Macquarie-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

2091

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